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BRITAIN SEES SILVER LINING TO COAL CLOUD

Shipping and Automobile Trades Show Great Activity —Big Increase in Savings

COAL FIELDS SITUATION REMAINS UNCHANGED

Safety Men Unlikely to Be Called Out—Mediation Still a Possibility

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 21—The situation in the British coal fields, as a result of the federation executive's campaign to bring the men back from the pits is now so complicated that it is exceedingly difficult to forecast the events of the next week or two. There was some evidence before the executive went to Nottingham that many miners who have returned to work in the past fortnight under the growing pressure of poverty have openly avowed their intention of preparing for another struggle when circumstances are more favorable. These are the men who have responded so quickly to the executive's appeal to leave the mines again. How long the militant influence will last is doubtful.

The board of guardians, covering most of the Nottinghamshire coal field, has decided definitely to cut off all poor law relief, and this will make the position of women and children so acute that it will be difficult for the men to continue their resistance long. The nonunionists, who are numerous in Nottinghamshire, remain at work.

Predict Continuance

In South Wales, Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, and the West of Scotland the idea of resistance is still strong and the leaders predict that the stoppage will continue well into November in these areas, and even until Christmas in some parts of South Wales and Durham.

The full effect of the executive's campaign will not be seen until next week, as meetings all over the Midlands and in Northumberland are just being organized.

No action to call out the safety men is likely to be taken. The main object of the campaign is to test finally the possibility of gaining some form of co-ordination of district agreements. The national leaders now realize the hopelessness of demanding a full national agreement, but believe it is still possible to obtain some form of national regulation of district settlements before they become operative.

The Government has recently made semiofficial soundings to ascertain whether this would be possible, and the miners' leaders have gained the impression that a last effort at mediation on these lines is still a possibility. Events will show within the next two weeks, and probably during the meeting of Parliament next week, whether there is any foundation for this belief.

Next Step Uncertain

If all hope disappears and the men continue returning to work, despite the executive's campaign, the next step probably will be the summoning of a national delegate conference to determine whether the men should be advised to prolong their resistance, or go back together on the best district terms obtainable. The leaders say that if this is the final outcome there can be no possibility of a future peace in the coal industry.

A silver lining to the British coal trade cloud appears in statements published here. These concern the shipping trade, the automobile business and thrift. In shipping there is a big rise in freight rates for the conveyance of coal and wheat across the Atlantic from the United States. This is reported to be enabling British ships to earn good profits even when they have proceeded from English ports in ballast. In some cases they are now receiving 37s. per ton where last May they had to be contented with 14s. Passenger traffic across the North Atlantic has also developed with the improvements in the cheap passage arrangements.

Big Trade in Automobiles

Figures for the White Star, Cunard, Canadian Pacific and United States Lines now published show 246,000 passengers carried from Great Britain to the United States during the past eight months, compared with 219,000 in the same period last year. In automobiles a big business is also being done. A statement published upon the eve of the annual automobile show which opens here claims orders have already been placed for 225,000 British cars, valued at £55,000,000 for delivery in 1927.

Regarding thrift, Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Seely, chairman of the National Savings Committee, in a statement, says that the amount invested in Great Britain in small sums increased during the past 10 years from £308,000,000 to £1,000,000,000. As an example of what this means in the lives of ordinary people, General Seely quoted the case of Swindon, a town in Wiltshire, where the Great Western Railway rolling stock is made. Here 55 out of every 100 householders now own the homes wherein they live.

The Post Office Savings Bank deposits throughout Great Britain during the same period rose from £190,000,000 to £280,000,000, trustee Savings Bank deposits increased from £54,000,000 to £82,000,000 and building society accounts from £64,000,000 to £166,000,000.

Wage Increase Given to Rail Shop Crafts

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has announced an increase of three cents an hour in the rate of wages to be paid to all classes of shop crafts employees. The increase is retroactive to Oct. 16. Approximately 43,000 men are affected. The employees include helpers and apprentices. A statement by the company said the wage conferences were held between the railroad management and duly elected representatives of the shop crafts employees.

DRASTIC TARIFF CHANGE OPPOSED BY INDUSTRIES

Consensus of State Conference Links High Pay and Protection Policy

Consensus at the eleventh annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts in its second and last session today at the Copley-Plaza Hotel was against any drastic change in the present tariff system in regard to foreign trade as outlined by a group of European financiers and American bankers who urged a tariff reduction to increase international trade.

Several manufacturers expressed their views on the subject to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor just before the morning session on finance, banking, credit, and foreign trade opened. Round-table discussion was conducted by Prof. Charles J. Bullock, chairman of the Harvard committee on economic research. The session was in charge of W. Irving Bullard, newly elected treasurer of the organization.

Coasts Are Compared

Professor Bullock, who has just returned from an extensive trip to the west coast, was asked in the round table discussion whether he found the Atlantic or the Pacific coast to be more prosperous. He said that California was experiencing a boom, but that the lumber industry in Washington and Oregon was not up to normal. Tracing the differences between the two coasts, Professor Bullock said:

"The Atlantic has to work for everything that it gets, while the Pacific with its vast natural resources of agriculture, minerals, oil and forests, will continue to thrive just so long as it can draw upon these raw materials. From the Virginia capes northward one can reap only what is put into the mills. Not so on the Pacific. All one has to do there is step into the land of bounty and plenty and draw upon its vast resources."

Credit Buying Differentiated

There is considerable amount of unemployment in California, added the economist, but this is no fault of the State since many persons flocked there without any application for work beforehand. They just went and trusted to good fortune to see them through. The result was that there were more people than there was work. But this is no indication of bearish times.

Mr. Bullard asked if Professor Bullock could reconcile himself to installment buying of necessities for personal consumption, to which the latter replied in the affirmative, providing it was only in a case of emergency. "It is perfectly legitimate to pay for a home on time and everyone ought to own one," declared the economist; "but I do not sanction the installment plan for luxuries,

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Commercial Arbitration Survey in Connecticut to Be Started

Yale School of Law Announces That Work Will Begin Under Direction of Professor Sturges Assisted by Two Graduates of the Class of 1926

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21 (Special)—A survey of the status of commercial arbitration in Connecticut is to be made under the direction of Prof. Wesley A. Sturges of the Yale School of Law, the university announced today. Two fellowships have been created by the American Arbitration Society, the holders of which will perform the necessary field work. The faculty has appointed Harry Leo Nair of New Britain, Conn., and Monroe Oppenheimer of St. Louis, Mo., both graduates of the Yale School of Law in the class of 1926, to conduct the survey.

The investigators will include in their report a statement of the condition of court calendars in Connecticut, with particular attention to the number of cases pending in the state, city and district courts. They will also indicate any delay incident to hearing and determining new cases. An analysis will be made of the number of pending cases which are commercial; that is, involving questions of quality, price, time of delivery and other matters which might properly be made the subject of arbitration. The report will tell if any efforts are being made to relieve the calendars, and will give an account of any such action taken by judges, such as conciliation of parties, or by such organizations as legal aid societies. An effort will be made to ascertain whether legal aid societies deal with commercial disputes other than between employers and employees.

In telling of the aims of the surveys, and what it is expected will be accomplished, Professor Sturges today said:

"The chief purpose of the survey is to procure data which will be useful to those who may desire to study commercial arbitration. The result should be of special assistance to commercial and trade organizations which may be concerned in furthering the practice of arbitration in Connecticut.

"A part of the report will cover an analysis of the Connecticut law governing common law and statutory arbitrations of commercial disputes. A comparative analysis will be made of the Connecticut states on the subject and the statutes recently enacted in other states, particularly those of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Oregon, Territory of Hawaii, and the United States Arbitration Act, all enacted since 1920, which fall into one general class, and the statutes of Wisconsin and Illinois and the Uniform Arbitration Law recommended by the Commissioners on Uniform Law, which differ in many important respects from the statutes first mentioned.

"Another part of the survey will embrace and report on the use of arbitration by commercial and trade organizations throughout the State. Conditions of commercial litigation in the courts will also be investigated and studied with a view of reporting upon the dispatch with which those cases are handled, how they are disposed of, causes for delays, if there are delays, and the cost of such litigation.

"Similar surveys will be conducted during the coming year in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Virginia, Alabama, California, Washington, Michigan, and Ohio. It is the plan of the American Arbitration Association to consolidate and publish the reports of these several surveys."

Monroe Oppenheimer received his preparatory training at the Townsend Harris Hall High School, and in 1925 received the B. A. degree, cum laude, from the College of the City of New York, being elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He entered the Yale School of Law in the third-year class in 1925, and received the degree of LL.B. cum laude in June of this year. He is a member of the Order of the Coif, the national honor law society for honor students in law.

Harry Leo Nair prepared for Yale at the New Britain High School. He received the degree of B. A. from Yale College in 1924, having won high oration appointments in his senior and junior years, including election to Phi Beta Kappa, in his senior year. He graduated from the Yale School of Law in the class of 1926, having been book review editor of the Yale Law Journal. He received the degree of LL. B. cum laude, and is also a member of the Order of the Coif.

ADMINISTRATION FAVORS TARIFF CUTS IN EUROPE

World Bankers' Manifesto Not Applicable to America, Is Mellon View

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—The international tariff manifesto signed by European and American bankers was the occasion of a conference between President Coolidge and Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, at the conclusion of which it was announced that Mr. Mellon would probably issue a statement clearing up the various points raised in connection with the campaign for world-wide reductions of tariff walls.

The Administration has had time to study the document, and has come to the conclusion that it is not intended to apply to the United States, but only to the nations of Europe which have overlooked their common interests by erecting tariffs, embargoes and other obstacles to trade, it was stated at the Treasury Department.

It was also emphasized by Mr. Mellon that he knew nothing of the manifesto until the press reports appeared. J. P. Morgan, whose name appears at the head of the American bankers' group who signed the document, had several conferences with Mr Mellon while the two were on their way to Europe on the same boat last summer, but Mr. Mellon received no intimation that such action was contemplated.

To Clear Up Misconceptions

In the statement which Mr. Mellon is said to be contemplating an attempt will be made to clear up various misconceptions and to answer criticisms of the Administration's interpretation of the manifesto. It is understood that the Administration believes the criticism of European tariffs as detrimental to progress is entirely justified, but that the "principle of unobstructed trade," which is advocated for Europe, could not be applied to the United States without serious consequences.

European states have common interests, according to this view, and a set of problems entirely different from those facing America. The erection of tariff walls between European nations is analogous to the imposing of tariffs by each separate state of the Union, driving an artificial wedge between groups whose interests are common, it was explained. European countries are on the same plane as regards wages, standards of living and methods of production; a remedy applicable to these states, based on a sound economic fundamental, could not be applied to a nation whose conditions are radically different.

It is believed that Mr. Mellon will undertake to explain the consequences of applying this tariff theory to the United States, as has already been urged in some quarters.

Another statement made in connection with the manifesto, but which is disparaged in Administration circles, is that the removal of the American tari against European goffods would assist the recovery of

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VIRGINIA INVITES NEW ENGLANDERS TO BE SPECIAL GUESTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—Governors from the New England States and fifty of the leading manufacturers from that region will confer with Gov. Harry F. Byrd and the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce at Fredericksburg, Va., if the invitations that have been sent out by Governor Byrd and Virginia State Chamber of Commerce are accepted.

The purpose of the conference which is to be held on November 5, 6 and 7, is the same as that of three previous conferences, the development of social and business relations between Virginia and New England. The historic Mansfield Counfry Club at Fredericksburg has been offered for the use of the visitors.

Virginia's importance through Hampton Roads, to the New England states, large users of Virginia and West Virginia coals, has been stressed in the preceding conferences which have been held in New England, with the exception of the first, which occurred in Virginia, in the fall of 1924.

Where and When Do We Eat Becomes Query at Harvard

Memorial Hall Is Gone and President Lowell Feels "Gobble-and-Git" Places Not Suitable—Crimson Offers Three Prizes for Suggestions

The Harvard Crimson has offered three prizes for a practical plan providing the university not with bigger but with better eating places, not with busier eating places but with more leisurely ones, a place where good food and decorous serving may meet and establish the foundation of a lasting and pleasant acquaintanceship.

President Lowell began it. He wrote a letter to the overseers of Harvard University in which he pointed out that the quick lunch system, the "sunny-side up" emporiums, and the fetch-and-carry palaces were not the ideal for college youth.

Two years ago this fall Memorial Hall was closed. The students complained for decades about the viands at Memorial Hall, but they ate the food, and when the great hall, with its stained glass windows and the echoing vault of its great roof became the storehouse of memories of a thousand-and-one meals, there was missing of it.

The university has now two units serving food, the Freshman Halls and the Harvard Union. The Freshman Halls grow better and better in the matter of victualing students, but, so far as the university at large is concerned, who wants to be a freshman? The Union is, as the students say, so-so. Some incline to the opinion that it is here that eating in a rush is brought to a fine art.

What are the possibilities, outside, of course, those which will dawn upon students eager to enter the contest for the prize? Memorial Hall can no longer be considered. No renaissance of Memorial Hall as a banquet hall can take place. It is not only because of practical difficulties. This modern day is a day when such things are best done in the lighter vein, and students assert that they defy anyone to do anything at all in a lighter vein in Memorial Hall.

It remains, therefore, for some plan to be arranged which will provide central locations, attractive buildings and rooms with dining rooms in keeping with the beautiful item of the floors in the restored Massachusetts Hall, for instance. The decoration of the floors was supervised by President Lowell himself. They are very amusing and attractive floors, and students are heard to say it's a pity that the same kind attention could not be paid to the matter of pleasant places for meals.

The Crimson makes no suggestions. It merely offers its prize and opens a free-for-all contest. The Crimson is altruistic and it desires not to see students shackled longer by trays and improbable cutlery and the pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow which is an unoccupied table, curious devices of vegetables and fruits and meals snatched in atmospheres to which no one should be expected to become accustomed. The university explicitly undertakes to fit men for the responsibilities and privileges of later life.

In fact, the Crimson has gone so far as to offer three prizes, one of $25, the second of $15 and the third of $10. Editors and employees of the Crimson are barred from engaging in the contest. And when the tumult and the shouting has subsided it is hoped that the Crimson will have succeeded in enticing at least one practical plan from the smouldering sensibilities of three Harvard students

GASOLINE TAX URGED BY REAL ESTATE BOARDS

Massachusetts Association Also Goes on Record for Municipal Economies

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 21 (Special)—Resolutions favoring a tax on gasoline, strict economy in expenditure on the part of municipalities, opposing the recommendation of the National Association of Real Estate Boards for a uniform foreclosure law, and expressing firm faith in New England's industrial future, were passed at the closing session today of the third annual convention of the Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards.

It was said that a tax on gasoline is the most direct and equitable method of distributing a portion of the burden of taxation and a means of relieving real estate to some extent from the excessive taxation to which it is now subjected.

The association went on record as in favor of the reduction of municipal activities to the absolute assentials of community life. The member boards are urged to study the finances and operations of their several municipalities and to help create an intelligent and informed interest in local affairs.

A resolution was adopted warning investors, savings banks and other financial institutions that conservative and solid appraisals are the only solid basis of mortgage investments and that the tendency to appraise property at too high a value is dangerous and if continued will lead to definite and decisive losses in the future.

Officers Elected

Officers for the year were elected as follows: President, Maurice F. Reidy of Worcester; vice-president, Howard Whitcomb of Boston; secretary, Reginald M. Hull of Boston; treasurer, Charles E. Lee of Boston; directors, Henry L. Blanchard of Brockton, Edwin J. Cole of Fall River, Bion T. Wheeler of Springfield, Ernest M. Folger of Lynn, John E. Granfield of Chicopee, Charles A. Kabley of Worcester, Harry O. Peterson of Salem, Frank H. Purington of Boston, Roland B. Snow of Chatham and John H. Woods of Holyoke.

Knowledge, energy and constructive imagination are the three essentials to success in the realty business, according to Parker Webb of Boston who was one of the speakers at the closing session today. His subject was, "How to Show Business Property."

"The power of the realtor to render permanently satisfactory service varies directly with his knowledge of the business," he said. "All the knowledge in the world, however, is of absolutely no avail unless its possessor has the energy and persistence to make the proper use of it."

"The real problem before New England is to get her people to appreciate the exact situation regarding New England industry, and then to put the facts to work," said John F. Tinsley, general manager of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, in addressing the association last night. He spoke on "The Industrial Situation in New England."

Opportunity of Banks

He declared that the banks have a great opportunity in impressing upon their customers the need of a new viewpoint in conducting industry in New England.

"If our banks, before making loans, had a competent industrial engineer go over an applicant's

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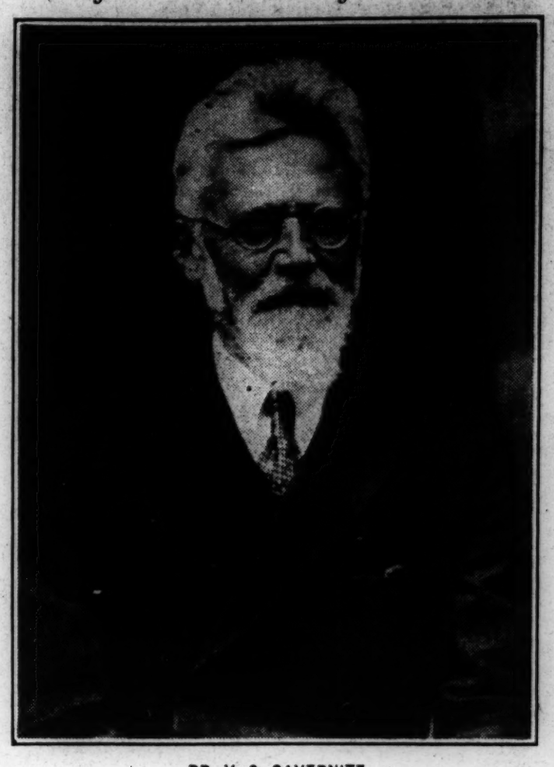
Calls for More Leisure for the Worker



DR. V. S. GAVERNITZ

Benefits of Five Day Week Seen by German Economist

Shorter Hours, Continued High Wages, More Leisure Time, Will Aid Worker and Employer Alike, He Says

Shorter hours, continued high wages, and more leisure time well spent, as sought in Henry Ford's new five-day working week, should prove a boon alike to employer and labor, in the view of Dr. V. S. Gavernitz, distinguished German economist, who is visiting in Boston on a tour of the United States for the Institute of International Education.

As the guest of the Boston University Schools of Theology and Religious Education today, Dr. Gavernitz addressed a group of several hundred students at morning chapel on the life work of the Methodist leader, John Wesley, particularly in its economic and social aspects.

Following his inspiring treatment of this religious subject, he turned to discuss with equal conviction and interest the relations of labor and capitalist and the problems of free trade, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The essential requirement to Mr. Ford's program," he explained, "will be to insure that the additional time afforded for leisure is used constructively. The abolition of the saloon through prohibition in the United States has vastly improved the conditions of labor, and it is likely that the absence of the saloon has paved the way for the very reduction of the working week with which Mr. Ford is experimenting."

Question of Tariff

From his experience as a professor of economics, and his more recent studies of European economic and social conditions as an official of the Institute of International Education, Dr. Gavernitz holds the opinion that reciprocal tariff reduction between the United States and European nations, whereby the economic barriers between these countries would be lowered, would open virtually untapped markets for American manufacturers.

He commended the tariff manifesto signed by a group of international bankers and urging freer world trade as the expression of a goal ideal for economic prosperity of all nations. It was his view, however, that the propasal is somewhat premature, since American manufacturers as a whole are apparently not ready to accept such a move. He suggested that tariff reduction should be by a graded revision, and that as freer world trade is gradually made effective, its advantages will prove themselves.

"Many industries in the United States," Dr. Gavernitz added, "can substantially augment their exported products if European nations can be brought to reduce their tariffs. I am sure that there would not be a single native automobile in Germany today if there was not such a high tariff against them. They would all come from the United States. I wish that I could take an American car back with me, but the customs duty would be exorbitant. It is clear that the European tariffs offer a great drawback to the development of American economic life.

Must Be Reciprocal

"It necessarily follows, however, that to lower the tariff of other nations, American manufacturers must make similar adjustments with their own tariff policy. It must be reciprocal, for the advantages of such revision would be reciprocal.

When Dr. Gavernitz, a genial and kindly scholar addressed the students of Boston University he was greeted by Dean Albert C. Knudsen as a man whose presence in the United States is cementing still further German-American friendship. For two more weeks he will visit leading American cities in the interests of international educational cooperation.

COTTON INSTITUTE HONORS MR LIPPITT

Elected Chairman of Board of Directors

NEW YORK (AP)—Henry F. Lipritt of Providence, R. I., formerly United States Senator, who has served as temporary president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., since its formation in July, has been elected chairman of the board of directors of the institute. Election of a president was indefinitely postponed.

In the meantime the work of the organization will be carried on by George A. Sloan, who was elected secretary, under the direction of the executive committee. Stuart W. Cramer, president of the Cramerton Mills, Inc., of Cramerton, N. C., and Robert Amory, president of the Boston Manufacturing Company, of Waltham, Mass., and the New Bedford Spinning Company, New Bedford, were elected vice-presidents. Gerrish H. Millikan of the Dalas Manufacturing Company, New York, was named treasurer.

Mr. Lippitt urged the institute to organize the entire cotton manufacturing industry into "one price associations" enabling every manufacturer to have comprehensive information at all times about market conditions of his particular product. He also urged further standardization of cotton manufacturers and development of better markets at home and abroad.

SPECIAL PERMIT GIVEN FOR LEGION PARADE

With the sanction of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the officials of the Retail Board of that organization, Mayor Nichols announced yesterday that for the American Legion an exception is to be made in the rules restricting the routes of public parades. On Armistice Day the Legion will be permitted to march through Park, Tremont and Boylston Streets.

The Mayor explained that while Armistice Day is not a legal holiday in this state and the regulations restricting the routes of parades to Back Bay streets very largely would prevent a down-town pageant, he had told the Legion's officials that if the business men of the commercial center did not object he would grant the desired permit.

UNFAIR CHARGES ALLEGED TO LAY ON MILK SERVICE

Statistician Says Roads Do Not Distribute Operating Cost Equably

$120,000,000 ANNUAL OVERCHARGE, HE SAYS

Declares 20 Per Cent Increase in Rates Not Justified by Carriers' Own Figures

More than a fair proportion of operating cost is charged to milk service in the cost statements made by New England railroads to support a 20 per cent increase in milk rates, John H. Libby of Washington, statistician engaged by the dairy interests, asserted in the hearing on the subject which was resumed today before E. I. Lewis of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

An overcharge of about $120,000,000 per year in operating expenses of all the New England carriers, was alleged by Mr. Libby. He based this figure on the amounts by which he said the operating expenses of the New England carriers should be reduced by the exclusion of various items not properly chargable in whole or in part to the cost of operating the milk service for June, 1925, which was taken as a test month. This figure Mr. Libby said he obtained by multiplying the mileage of roads not used in the milk service by the average operating expenses per mile.

Mr. Libby aimed vigorous criticisms especially at the "car foot mile" formula used by the carriers in allocating their costs as between milk service and passenger, express and mail service. This formula, which takes as its unit one foot of car length moved one mile, gives only a distorted and unfair reflection of cost ratios, he said.

Vital Elements Disregarded

Train-operating cost, Mr. Libby said, referring to testimony of some of the carriers' own witnesses, varies with the weight and speed of trains, as well as the distance traveled. He then pointed out that, as car length is not an index of loaded weight, the "car-foot mile" formula leaves out of consideration at least two of the three vital elements in determining the cost of transportation.

The apportionment of railroad costs as a whole on this formula results also, he said, in certain cost accounts being charged partly to milk service whose use is not at all involved in running milk trains.

Interest on investment in passenger stations and maintenance of way on many miles of track, both main line and siding, over which milk trains never run, are among these accounts.

Milk service involves no use of passenger stations except, perhaps, a space at the end of the platform where the cans are piled, he pointed out, adding from his observation that in many cases the baggage master does not use his desk in the station for making out milk waybills, but leaves that work to the creameryman.

Overcharges in Maintenance Alleged

Mr. Libby also alleged that the application of this formula results in overcharges to the milk service in the accounts of maintenance of equipment and structures, investment in road and equipment, and in general and traffic expenses. In this last class, Mr. Libby said that the milk traffic was charged part of the costs of soliciting new business, although there was only one railroad which solicited milk business.

He believed also that there was little reason to apply any considerable portion of salaries for management to the milk traffic expense, as his observations indicated that rail executives gave little time to the planning of the milk service.

Asserting that the milk service is the poorest and most antiquated class of service given by several of the New England roads, he remarked that perhaps this alleged neglect of it by the officials was the cause.

With Mr. Lewis sat Leonard F. Hardy, and Lewis Goldberg, of the Massachusetts Public Utility Commission; F. E. Mullen, examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission and W. E. Griggs, chief, rate section, New York Public Service Commission. Mr. Libby was examined in direct testimony by John T. Finerty, counsel for the milk interests.

CANADIAN LIQUOR SITUATION DECRIED

Ontario Woman Talks to W. C. T. U. of New Hampshire

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 21 (AP)—"Government control of liquor traffic in Canada is a great economic waste and is retarding the progress and prosperity of the Dominion," said Mrs. Gordon Wright of London, Ont., speaking at the annual convention of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U.

The system icreases violation of the liquor laws, promotes drinking among young men and women and increases vice and bootlegging, Mrs. Wright declared. The Quebec law she termed the "blackest and vilest enactment ever made."

She pictured Canada's present position as dark, but predicted a prosperous future, when the Dominion shall have followed the lead of the United States and passed a strict prohibition law. The five provinces where the Government controls the liquor traffic are undergoing an increase of lawlessness, she asserted. Canada, she said, needs a thorough housecleaning which should begin in the legislative body.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO POLICY PLEDGED BY OGDEN MILLS

Contrasts "Coolidge Economy" With Smith Regime of "Extravagance"

By a Staff Correspondent

NEWARK, N. Y., Oct. 21—"Coolidge economy" at Washington was contrasted with Governor Smith's alleged waste and inefficiency at Albany by Ogden L. Mills, Republican candidate for Governor, in a series of speeches before farmers of Wayne County. "While the federal taxes of the nation have been reduced through the agency of the Coolidge administration at the capital, Governor Smith has been increasing the bonded indebtedness of New York taxpayers," he declared. He asserted that New York, under Tammany leadership has gone "borrowing mad." He used the economy practiced in Massachusetts to compare conditions in New York.

Mr. Mills spent a day of arduous campaigning in driving home the lesson of the sound and businesslike policy, applied at Washington, in contrast with the liberality of expenditures in New York state. He spoke to sympathetic audiences. He pledged himself, in case of election, to a pay-as-you-go policy in state affairs.

Cites Massachusetts Case

"From 1919 to 1926," he said, "the expenditures of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts increased just 33 per cent. From 1919 to 1926 the expenditures of the State of New York increased 122 per cent. But here is the significant fact: During that same period Massachusetts paid for all capital expenditures from current revenue. That is to say, it built its schools, prisons and highways, without borrowing a penny.

"In fact, during this period Massachusetts has reduced its public debt by 50 per cent from 1921 to 1926." If we include bonds authorized though not issued, we have increased ours by 290 per cent. Massachusetts has followed the pay-as-you-go policy. New York has gone borrowing mad."

Mr. Mills attacked Governor Smith for "deriding Coolidge economy." The Washington tax cut, he said, had reduced the actual amount of money collected from the nation's taxpayers. Continuing, Mr. Mills said:

"Take the issue of pay-as-you-go as against the borrowing method. How can the vices and weaknesses of the latter be better illustrated than by the financial history of the City of New York under Tammany control, and how better can we judge what similar control must mean to our state finances?

"Tammany Hall is the Democratic Party program which it has made its own. We are entitled to know why Tammany Hall desires so ardently the operation of utilities by municipality and State. Is it for efficiency and economy?"

On the other hand, the alleged tax cut which the Governor credits to his own administration, Mr. Mills said has not reduced the aggregate amount of money which is taken in by the State.

Attacks Tammany Hall

Turning to the example of New York State, Mr. Mills launched into a bitter attack on Tammany Hall. "How can economy of Government be obtained," he asked "when the acknowledged leader of Tammany, Alfred E. Smith, sits in the Governor's chair at Albany?"

Mr. Mills said in part: "Why, the only efficiency they know is a kind of easy going routine, and as for economy they deride it.

"When an organization of this character seeks to extend the powers of government so as to include business organizations employing thousands of men; when it does so at the very moment it is seeking to add control of the state government to its complete mastery of a great city, the conclusion is inevitable that the real purpose is a vast increase of the organization itself.

"I promise, if elected, that all I have of energy, of experience, of ability will be devoted to a single cause and with a single purpose of giving to the people of the State the best government of which I am capable. I shall enter the office of Governor unhampered by personal ambitions or by obligations to any man or to any organization."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture, "A West Indian Winter," by Francis Henry Wade, Boston Public Library, 8.

October meeting of the Boston Chamber of the National Association of Cost Accountants, Chamber of Commerce, dinner, 6:30.

Address, "Raising the Sunken Submarine S-51," by Lieut.-Commander Edward Ellsberg, U. S. N., Boston City Club, organ recital, 7:30.

Food fair, Horticultural Hall, 1 to 10, extends through Saturday.

Address, "Stabilizing Business Through Waste Elimination," fifth annual management meeting, auspices of Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Hotel Vendome, 6.

Music

Symphony Hall—New York Philharmonic Orchestra, 8:15.

Boston Opera House—"La Gioconda," 8:15.

Jordan Hall—Willard Amison, tenor, 8:15.

Theaters

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.

Hollis—Otis Skinner, 8:15.

Majestic—"The Student Prince," 8:15.

Park—"Craig's Wife," 8:15.

Tremont—"The Last of Mrs. Cheyney," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Meeting of Bradford Academy Alumnæ, Copley-Plaza, reception, 12, luncheon, 1.

Free tour, Museum of Fine Arts, 11.

Associated Industries of Massachusetts exhibition, Copley-Plaza.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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???

(1) Why is annexation to the United States opposed by Canadians? —*Editorial Page*

(2) How are luminous cushions and pillows made? —*Women's Enterprise Page*

(3) Who are the main pillars in English cricket? —*Sports Page*

(4) For what is Lord Oxford most favorably known? —*Book Page*

(5) What makes an essay? —*The Home Forum*

(6) What is the "Enemy" in Pollock's play? —*Editorial Page*

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MEN DRAW UP FAR-REACHING REPORT

Chamber of Commerce Demands Protection of Foreigner, Absolute Freedom of Travel and Other Radical Measures

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 21—Despite the criticisms, American and European, the demand of bankers, business men, and industrialists for the abolition of trade barriers between countries is renewed, and the International Chamber of Commerce follows up the manifestoes of the economists by further resounding blows. The Chamber in the Paris meeting laid stress on the seriousness of the situation created by the number and height of the tariff walls around European countries, and called for the abolition of the restrictions of trade.

Sir Arthur Balfour, the steel manufacturer, has drawn up a report which was approved by a committee of the Chamber, and which is to be presented to the economic conference of the League of Nations. It is asked in the midst of the expository matter:

1. That the rights of foreigners be secured by uniform laws under an international convention.

2. Compulsory visés to be abolished because they hamper the movements of business men, and affect invisible exports by reducing the tourist trade.

3. The standardization of railway rolling stock.

4. The immediate ratification of the League of Nations freedom of ports convention.

5. Air transport to be freed of the formalities which hamper development.

6. The liberty to purchase raw material without taxation, besides the abolition of export duties.

7. Tariff changes by decree or reclassification to be taboo.

8. International industrial ententes to be extended, thus eliminating competition and providing steady employment, reducing costs and lowering prices.

Economists' Views Supported

Sir Alan Anderson delivered an address which entirely supports the view of the economists. Particularly did he contrast the prosperity of the United States, with its stable currency and no internal barriers, with the unfavorable condition in Europe, divided by 28 frontiers and pervaded with inflation. Generally, though there are exceptions, Europe reports depression, under-employment and insufficient exports. Even where there is full employment it is due to the artificial prosperity of inflation. Nations must presently stabilize. England was affected by the perturbation on the Continent. Outrageous protectionism was practiced. Trade was checked in order that each state should make everything for itself and sell freely but never buy.

It was hinted that if the barriers were not broken, then traditionally free-trading countries like England would be forced themselves to take up weapons. Europe, in size, population, variety of climate, range of production, skill and enterprise in industry, was not inferior to America, therefore it was the existence of the customs boundaries which obviously were to blame. The free movement of goods, men and ideas was in part a definition of civilization. There was another side to these repeated affirmations.

French Explanation

For example, international groupings like the European steel trust appear to be regarded with suspicion by the American delegates. Again, the French signatories of the manifesto on tariff walls explain that they did not draft the plea, and that their comments were intended as a separate note, not as mere reservations. They seem to consider that it is only necessary to combat the excessive rigidity of the unnecessarily high tariffs.

Unfortunately this opens the way to any concession and from the French viewpoint greatly reduces the application of the axioms of the manifesto. The French newspapers also are scarcely friendly. European free trade implies American free trade. As France and other European countries are called upon to pay their debts to America, and as those debts must ultimately be paid in goods, it is illogical for America to close its markets to European production.

Such is the emphatic contention of many European authorities. The Temps notably remarks: "This eloquent protest against protection is particularly addressed to the United States, which is the most protectionist country, and in addition is the world's creditor." Whatever view may be taken it is safe to assert that an immense controversy which may be long continued has been aroused by the various declarations which have been made almost simultaneously.

WARDENS FAVOR TRUSTY SYSTEM

Prison Congress Also Hears Plea for Laws to Check Juvenile Delinquency

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 20 (Special) — Juvenile delinquency was characterized as the most striking feature of the so-called crime situation in the United States by Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction of New Kork City, and one-time United States Commissioner of Immigration, speaking before the American Prison Congress, in session here.

Mr. Wallis spoke on "Practical Problems of Institution Management." He declared that "juvenile delinquency has increased in the past few years," and urged "immediate remedies in the laws governing such cases."

As remedies Mr. Wallis proposed proper classification of prisoners in all penal institutions. He also recommended longer working hours for prisoners, saying that there was no reason why prisoners should not work eight hours a day, instead of an average of one hour, as is the case in New York City.

Mr. Wallis also opposed the system of granting writs of habeas corpus, contending that it involves entirely too much transportation of prisoners to and from jails. In addition he denounced the trusty system in prisons. Declaring that it is the "arch enemy" of prison administrations, Mr. Wallis said that the trusty system was responsible for the majority of jail and prison mutinies.

One of the questions brought up before the delegates for discussion was, "Can trusty be trusted?" All of the speakers on this subject answered the question in the affirmative. The Rev. William A. Frye, chaplain at Joliet Prison, in Illinois, was strong in his praise of the trusty.

He told the delegates that a trusty could be trusted and that not one in a thousand betrayed the confidence imposed in him. In a brief address on this subject Romanus Feliman of Norristown, Pa., said that in all his experience as warden of Montgomery County Jail, he never had a trusty prove unfaithful.

Mrs. J. E. King, a delegate from Texas, said that many of the prison reforms achieved in Texas were due to reports made by trusties. "A man who has committed a crime can still be honorable," Mrs. King said. "I am for the trusty first, last and always."

ROOSEVELT CLUB TO MEET

The Roosevelt Club will hold a luncheon to commemorate the sixty-eighth anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt next Wednesday at the Chamber of Commerce Building, 80 Federal Street, Boston, thirteenth floor, Room L. Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor, and Robert M. Washburn will be the speakers. The latter will also act as toastmaster. This luncheon is for members and nonmembers, both men and women.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; probably frost tonight; slightly warmer Friday afternoon; moderate westerly winds shifting to east and south Friday.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; light frost near the coast and heavy in the interior tonight; fresh northwest winds diminishing.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, not much change in temperature; heavy frost tonight in New Hampshire and Vermont if weather clears; fresh northwest winds, possibly strong at times on the Maine coast.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	38	Memphis	48
Atlantic City	44	Montreal	58
Boston	38	Nantucket	44
Buffalo	38	New Orleans	58
Calgary	42	New York	42
Charleston	60	Philadelphia	42
Chicago	36	Pittsburgh	40
Denver	44	Portland, Me.	34
Des Moines	38	Portland, Ore.	48
Eastport	36	San Francisco	58
Galveston	62	St. Louis	38
Hatteras	60	St. Paul	42
Helena	40	Seattle	46
Jacksonville	64	Tampa	72
Kansas City	44	Washington	44
Los Angeles	56		

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:16 p. m.; Friday, 11:35 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:24 p. m.

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KLAN ACTIVITIES NOW FIGURE IN FUNDS INQUIRY

Its Political Part in Indiana Is Described by Former Officer

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (AP)—Political activities of the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana, described in part by Hugh P. Emmons of South Bend, formerly Exalted Cyclops, were the subject of further inquiry by the Senate Campaign Funds Committee.

Questioned for more than three hours by James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, Mr. Emmons testified that the Klan in his State was supporting the candidacies of Senators James E. Watson and Arthur Robinson, Republicans. He declared that Klan officials had told him that Walter Bossert of Indianapolis had been removed as Grand Dragon early this year because he would not "go down the line" on the Watson candidacy.

The former klansman charged that W. Lee Smith, the present grand dragon, had offered him $10,000 if he would support Senator Watson, and had warned him that if he turned "traitor" he would "go down the line."

A subpoena has been issued for Mr. Smith. In addition the committee has called eight other witnesses from Indiana, including Mr. Bossert and other former klan officers as well as Clyde A. Wald and R Earl Peters, the Republican and Democratic state central committee chairmen.

Mayfield Seating a Factor

In beginning his recital Mr. Emmons quoted Dr. Hiram W. Evans, imperial wizard of the Klan, as saying the Klan owed a debt to Senator Watson because of his assistance in the seating of Earle B. Mayfield (D.), Senator from Texas. This senator, Mr. Emmons said, was described by Evans as "one of the best klansmen in the United States."

Mr. Emmons said he objected to having Mr. Watson forced on them because he had not been advised that Senator Watson was a klansman.

"I always figured he had too much sense to be a member after being in a year myself," the witness said.

The former exalted cyclops testified that Mr. Evans had told him that if Mr. Watson became president, he would name as Ambassador to Mexico Willima F. Zumbrunn, now of Washington, but formerly of Kansas City.

Asked by Reed what position with the Klan Zumbrunn held, Mr. Emmons said he was the legal advisor to Dr. Evans and "head of the Senate machine."

Mr. Reed asked for an explanation of "the Senate machine," and Mr. Emmons explained that he and others had been told that Mr. Zumbrunn was very influential with the United States senators.

Senator Watson Protests

Senator Watson, speaking from Indianapolis, called Mr. Emmons' testimony linking his name with the seating of Senator Mayfield, "so preposterous in the main that it really requires slight refutation." Senator Mayfield also issued a statement in Galveston characterizing the same testimony as "absolute fabrication."

Before going into the Indiana situation the committee virtually concluded its inquiry into the Illinois campaign with the testimony of Hugh S. Magill of Chicago, independent Republican senatorial candidate, that he would not countenance the expenditure on his behalf of more than $25,000 permitted under the Corrupt Practices Act.

Besides the subpoena for Mr. Smith, the committee also has summoned Will H. Remy, county prosecutor of Marion County, who is conducting the Grand Jury at Indianapolis into charges brought by Thomas H. Adams, Vincennes, Ind., publisher.

Whether the committee will call Dr. Hiram W. Evans, imperial wizard, to Chicago, has not yet been decided. It may be that he will not be heard until the investigators return to Washington.

Bullitt Inquiry Urged

Charles McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, telegraphed Chairman Reed that he would prefer to delay the inquiry into the Washington state political campaign until after the elections on Nov. 2.

Senator Reed telegraphed Senator McNary, urging that he begin the investigation at once. The chairman also sent a message to William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, who is at Salt Lake City, asking him to conduct the inquiry if Senator McNary found himself unable to go ahead.

QUEEN MARIE BETTERS SPEED OF AMERICANS AT SIGHTSEEING

Jumps Back to Philadelphia for View of Sesquicentennial —Sees New York Skyscrapers by Sunlight, and Visits Library Following Reception

By MARJORIE SHULER

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—No American abroad ever attempted a brisker program of sightseeing than Queen Marie of Rumania is undertaking in the United States.

After "doing" Washington and Baltimore, and making an excellent start on seeing New York in the three days that she has been in this country, the Queen should have, by the time she arrives in Philadelphia this afternoon, a sympathetic understanding of that historic character, the tourist who remembered Rome as "the city where I was last Tuesday," and knew Florence only as "that place where the river runs through the city near the town where the leaning tower of Pisa leans."

In the Queen's suite at the Ambassador Hotel all was bustle and chatter at an early hour this morning, despite the late reception last evening given by the Society of the Friends of Rumania. Breakfast tables were carried into the flower-adorned rooms of the royal party, waiters stepping over the trunks which lined the corridors, each marked with a label bearing the inscription, "Her Majesty, the Queen of Rumania," and crossed by the Rumanian colors—red, yellow and blue. There was a babel of sound, French, German and English—with pages darting hither and thither to translate for importunate guests, and the visitor who could speak a little French having a tremendous advantage over the one with only English at his command.

Fleet of Motorcars

Down stairs there waited the fleet of seven motorcars ready to take the visitors on their day's itinerary. Each bore two gold-fringed flags, the United States flag at the right of the windshield, the Rumanian at the left. The first motorcar was the bright blue landaulet reserved for the Queen.

When the royal party appeared at 10 o'clock it was evident that Princess Ileana and Prince Nicholas had a plan of their own which suited them better than a visit to the New York Public Library, so they set off for a drive through Central Park, while the Queen, escorted by William Nelson Cromwell and representatives from the Rumanian Consulate, started for the library.

Queen Marie was gowned in a beige frock of brocaded crepe cut low in the neck, with stockings of dark beige and lizard-skin pumps. Her coat was moleskin, topped with a deep collar of fox in the same dark gray tint and she wore a simple little beige felt hat with a band in several deeper tints.

At the library the Queen walked through lines of police and secret service operatives to the door, where she was greeted by Lewis Cass Ledyard, president of the board of trustees; Frank L. Polk, member of the board, and E. H. Anderson, director.

As she stood for a minute in the foyer receiving their greetings, the Queen looked up to the carved ceiling and the delicate scroll tracery over the high windows and said: "It is beautiful."

Studies Washington Portrait

There was a martial atmosphere in the exhibit room, which was the first place she visited in the building, for there is now installed there a collection commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The Queen walked directly across the room to face a Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington, presented to the Astor Library by Alexander Hamilton and later transferred to the Public Library.

The portrait shows the first President of the Republic with a sword, and through columns at the back of the figure may be seen frigates under full sail. In glass cases about the room are Fourth of July orations which have been given before American citizens in many parts of the world, photographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and historical data connected with the period.

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Brass pin sheets, paper	4c	12 Pocket Shoe Bags, sateen	89c	Silk Bias tape, piece.	21c
Dressmakers' pins, ¼ lb. box	29c	Men's Woolen Sock Driers	$1.15	Lawn bias tape, white and colors, piece	15c
Wet Wash, draw-string, laundry bags	29c	Ironing Board pad and cover	79c	Nickel-plated safety pins, card	4c
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New Ray Makes Cold Stone Glow as if Heated to Incandescence

Invention of Dr. W. D. Coolidge, General Electric Company, Makes Granite Iridescent as Opal, and Turns Acetylene Gas to Powder

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21 (AP)—A new cathode ray tube, which has made cold stone luminous as if heated, and produced surprising results on gas, was officially announced here by Dr. W. D. Coolidge, its inventor. He is assistant director of the research laboratory of the General Electric Company. His announcement was made before the Franklin Institute, which presented him with the Howard N. Pott's medal.

Dr. Coolidge said he has not yet found practical application for the new rays. The tube apparently opens limitless fields for electrical experiment and research.

An Associated Press representative witnessed a special demonstration of the rays in a darkened room some time prior to the announcement. Dr. Coolidge said the tube produces as many deta rays, the most important rays of radium, as could be obtained from a ton of that material, which at current prices would cost more than $1,000,000,000.

The world's present supply of radium, however, does not exceed one pound.

The inventor has succeeded in passing the cathode rays, or electrons, from inside the vacuum tube, where they are set in motion, through a "window" composed of nickel foil, so that they are active outside the tube.

In the darkened room, and, with a current of 350,000 volts applied to the tube, the rays were visible as a purple glow in front of the "window," extending a foot or more from the end of the tube. While the rays were visible, the odor of ozone was noticeable.

A crystal of calcite, Iceland spar, was placed in front of the "window." As the rays were played upon it, it glowed as though "red hot." When the rays were shut off, the calcite continued to glow. Passed from hand to hand of the witnesses, this specimen looked like something that would sear the flesh at the slightest contact, but was in fact stone cold. Its luminosity continued for several hours. A lump of dolomite, one of the purest forms of marble, was similarly affected, except that the glow of the rayed dolomite was pinkish while the calcite was orange. Each exposure to the rays lasted only a few seconds.

Granite subjected to the cathode ray became iridescently luminous, greens, blues and yellows glowing like clusters of gems, but the luminosity ceased when the ray was turned off.

Acetylene Gas Turns to Powder

One of the most mystifying effects resulted from subjecting acetylene gas to the ray. The gas, sealed in a glass tube, was placed before the ray, and immediately there was produced in the tube several grams of a yellowish-brown powder which has no known chemical solvent. Whether a new element has thus been produced is not yet known.

Under the influence of the cathode ray, castor oil solidified. At room temperature, cadmium tungstate, spread like paint upon cardboard, was highly luminous under the ray, but was non-luminous with the shutting off of the ray. After being soaked in liquid air for half a minute, the luminosity continued for some little time after the turning off of the ray but disappeared when the card had again reached room temperature. It passed through a series of color changes in the warming process.

Dr. Coolidge has been working on the cathode ray tube for about a year and a half. The tube is of glass, about four feet long, with the center expanded in spherical form. The cathode, or negative electrical terminal, is heated by a spiral filament through which a current of electricity is passed, and the electrons, set in motion by the heat, and impelled by a high voltage current, pass with nearly the speed of light through the nickel "window." The interior of the tube is as nearly an absolute vacuum as human ingenuity can make it.

Dr. Coolidge, largely responsible for the development of incandescent electric lamps with tungsten filaments, is one of the foremost inventors in the field of X-rays.

SHIPPERS' ADVISORY BOARD TO MEET SOON

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 21 (Special)—The New England Shippers' Advisory Board will hold its fourth regular meeting at the Biltmore Hotel here on Oct. 28. Among those who will speak are W. C. Kendall, manager of the railroad relations section of the American Railway Association, who will talk on general transportation conditions; William King, freight claim agent of the New Haven road, whose subject will be the proper preparation of packages for shipment, and A. P. Russell, vice-president of the New Haven, whose topic will be "Public Relations." Various reports will be made.

TAXICAB DRIVERS FINED

In an effort to suppress violation of traffic regulations by taxicab drivers, 40 drivers or owners of cabs were summoned before Judge Michael J. Murray in the Municipal Court yesterday to answer charges brought against them by four members of the Boston Police Department, acting under orders from Thomas F. Goode, deputy superintendent of police. All of the defendants appealed fines of $10 imposed by Judge Murray. The charges included parking in restricted districts and using stands assigned to other drivers.

SINGLE AIR-MAIL RATE PROPOSED

Uniform Fee of 10 Cents a Half Ounce Is Goal of Post Office Effort

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—An effort to establish a universal flat rate of postage for the transportation of air mail to replace the cumbersome, involved and conflicting air mail structure now in use is being made by postal officials and experts, Harry S. New, Postmaster General, has announced.

It is hoped that a decision on this matter will be reached by the time that the government-operated mail lines are taken over by private contractors. Indications are that the rate will be fixed at 10 cents per half ounce or fraction thereof. Such a basis would materially reduce charges on long hauls but would increase rates somewhat on short-haul letters or packages weighing more than half an ounce.

At the same time, however, such a rate would obviate charges for governmental subsidies to air mail contractors, since the Post Office Department would receive $3.20 per pound of air mail, while paying contractors only $3 per pound, which is the maximum fixed by law.

A rate of 10 cents per half ounce would not increase the rate for the average business letter, which seldom runs beyond two pages of medium heavy paper inclosed in long envelopes. Three such pages in short envelopes would be mailable under the half-ounce basis. It also is believed that few social letters run beyond half an ounce.

While such a rate would obviously reduce the number of packages offered for transportation by air mail, it is believed the proposed rate would attract a large amount of business and social correspondence and perhaps some advertising matter.

EMPLOYMENT HEADS TO MEET

"Employment Tests" is to be the subject of Johnson O'Connor of the General Electric Company of Lynn, in a talk to the employment managers' group of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at a special meeting of that organization in the Chamber Building, Oct. 28. The meeting will be preceded by dinner at 6 p. m. in one of the private dining rooms of the chamber.

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MINORITY ISSUE RAISED IN RUSSIA

Communist Party Conference to Discuss Subject at Coming Session

By Wireless

MOSCOW, Oct. 20—The Communist Party conference, which opens here on Monday next, has been relieved of the necessity of taking action against the leaders of the Opposition bloc—Gregory Zinoviev, Leon Trotzky, Leo Kameneff, Pyatakoff, G. Sokolnikoff and G. Yevdokimoff—in view of their capitulation and submission unconditonally to all the decisions of the fourteenth party congress, the Central Committee and the Central Controlling Committee. Sharp differences of opinion are a novelty in Russian Communist ranks. Shortly after the Bolshevist revolution of November, 1917, the party was almost rent in twain by a furious debate as to whether the harsh terms imposed by the Germans should be accepted or rejected.

There have been party controversies in much more critcal circumstances than those which now prevail in Russia, and they have been party controversies in which the opposition mustered a much more formidable show of numerical force. In the present instance the opposition had no means of making itself publicly articulate.

Press Closed to Opposition

The Communist Party newspapers were rigidly closed to articles stating the Opposition viewpoint, and it was only possible to get some idea of their views through the naturally hostile polemical articles against them which appeared with increasing frequency in the press. However it was generally understood that among the underground activities of the Opposition were the holding of meetings, the distribution of illegal literature, criticizing the policies of the Central Committee and the collection of membership dues. The clearest issue between the Central Committee and the Opposition which may arise as a topic of discussion at next week's conference is the question of what rights minority groups within the party should possess in matter of organizing or stating their views. There are also important differences of opinion on the question of economic policy, but these are more difficult to explain with any degree of certainty, partly because the Opposition has no public forum in which it could advocate its views as a party and because various Opposition spokesmen make variable proposals to the present policy of the Central Committee.

Dominant Group Blamed

In general the opposition is inclined to blame the dominant group for not pressing more money out of the richer peasants and private traders and applying it to the needs of industry. Adherents of the Central Committee reject this criticism as demagogic and unfounded in fact and declare that the present economic policy of the party is to do everything to hasten the industrialization of the country without disturbing indispensable economic harmony between the city and the countryside.

The Soviet Government which has successfully completed the reconstruction of Russian industry by utilizing pre-war factories and equipments is now confronted with a whole series of new problems in connection with the expansion of industry and the creation of new working capital. This has led to divergent economic viewpoints, some of which are expressed in the now quiescent opposition. The numerical growth of the Communist Party (it now claims more than 1,000,000 members and applicants for membership) wearing away the old psychology of military discipline which prevailed during the civil war and the existence of many new problems of discussion are all factors favorable to greater divergence of opinion within the Communist ranks.

SERUM TESTS ARE ASSAILED

Menace of Human Vivisection Also Condemned at Philadelphia Session

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 20 (Special)—The menace of human vivisection, a subject which the Rev. Basil G. Bouchier merely touched in passing in his opening address before the International Anti-Vivisection and Animal Protective Association here, was discussed at length today by John G. Codman of Boston. Mr. Codman took the stand that unless this form of cruelty practiced on the lower animals meets with opposition it is only a question of time when the medical profession, and indeed the public becomes educated to the idea of human vivisection also.

Mr. Codman pictured the possibilities of such a practice and said that in protecting the lower animals now, the anti-vivisectionists also are making it impossible for humans to be subjected to like cruelties.

Vivisection slides imported from France were shown by Prof Richard Feldhous of Switzerland. Others who spoke at the morning session were Miss L. Lock of England, who discussed the progress of the Anti-Vivisection movement in the country, which she agreed was favorable since compulsory vaccination was abolished, and Mrs. M. R. L. Freshell, whose subject was "Where Pleasure and Duty Meet for Humanitarians."

"Physicians are paying millions of dollars to companies which prepare serums derived from the vivisection of animals," said Miss Lind Af-Hageby "and great commercial interests are supporting the industry. Nevertheless if propaganda was spread among the public which informed it just what actually happens in laboratories where these serums are made, the public undoubtedly would refuse to employ any physician who made use of vivisection serums.

"Material scientists today are carried away with a veritable passion of experiments and unauthorized action upon animals and helpless patients. Piecemeal abolition by removing the cause and inspiration for experimentation with living animals and human beings gradually will stop the vivisection evil."

A resolution was passed by the executive committee granting a contribution to the international center at Geneva to further the society's work in persuading the League of Nations to consider anti-vivisection and urging a consolidation of all organizations interested in the subject into the Geneva center for the furtherance of international legislation.

A banquet, the concluding event of the congress, will be held tonight at the Benjamin Franklin.

Balls by the Can—"A can of golf balls, quart size, please," may soon be the order heard at sporting goods stores if the proposal to preserve tennis and golf balls against deterioration by putting them up in cans instead of boxes is carried out.

FLORIDA ESCAPES STORM IN CUBA

Forewarned, Havana People Meet Gale Calmly Despite Heavy Property Damage

HAVANA, Cuba, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Caribbean hurricane which swept over Havana yesterday resulted in 25 to 30 fatalities and material damage approaching $30,000,000, according to estimates now available.

The list of casualties issued by the municipality did not contain the names of any Americans. The addresses of those listed indicated that they lived in the poorer sections of Havana.

Communications with all parts of the Republic are interrupted, and no definite reports have been received of the extent of the damage done in the provinces of Mantanzas, Pina del Rio and Havana, over which the hurricane passed.

Twenty-five per cent of the barracks buildings at Camp Columbia were destroyed. Many of the principal buildings of the city suffered damage, but it was not of a serious nature.

The people of Havana awaited the storm calmly, preparing for more than 12 hours for it. All windows and doors were braced or nailed up to protect them from the wind.

Placed Faith in Homes

Cubans placed faith in their homes. They generally remained indoors with spare lumber and nails to brace weakening windows or doors. Firemen went from door to door asking people if they required nails or lumber. Many rescues were effected by policemen and firemen, who worked throughout the fury of the storm. Firemen removed people from houses where the water had risen and prevented them from getting to the streets. After the storm the people in undamaged houses threw open their doors to less fortunate persons.

Many Americans residing in Marianao and other suburbs, forewarned of the approach of the storm, came into Havana to escape it.

The heaviest damage occurred in the port of Havana, where two steamers, five schooners, 40 fishing vessels, numerous launches and two barges were sunk.

The inundation in the lower parts of the city due to the high tide caused severe damage and there was much need for temporary aid and shelter for the people. The water at times was several meters deep along the Malecon for three or four blocks south of the sea wall.

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 21 (AP)—Dawn found damage from the 60-mile gale which struck Miami last night confined to a small amount of debris in some streets, with no other wreckage apparent. There was no reported damage to shipping.

With the last favorable weather report this morning, hundreds of persons gathered before the post office and took part in a celebration for Miami's escape from the storm.

The hurricane apparently passed to the south and east of Miami.

Rushing northward from Havana, where severe property damage is reported, the gale struck Key West late yesterday. While street signs were blown down and windows smashed, no casualties were reported there.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The American Embassy building in Havana was damaged by yesterday's storm, Ambassador General Crowder has informed the State Department. The interior was rendered uninhabitable, but members of the Embassy staff are safe.

GREENFIELD PLANS FOR SKI CONVENTION

GREENFIELD, Mass., Oct. 21 (Special)—The Outing Club is arranging for the annual convention of the Eastern Ski Association, to take place here Nov. 5, and an attempt will be made to obtain the next amateur meet of the association for this town.

The new ski jump on Shelburne Mountain is nearly completed. This will allow a 250-foot clearance and is said to be large enough for a jump that will equal the national record. Plans are being made to carry on winter sports during a long series of years. The week-end carnival plan, tried out last season, proved successful.

WOMAN VOTERS TO CONFER

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Oct. 21 (Special)—A county conference of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters will be held here next Wednesday. In the morning Miss Sally Fanny Gleaton, field secretary of the league in Connecticut, will speak on organization. In the afternoon Mrs. Robert L. De Normandie, state president, will speak on "The Worth and Work of the League," and Mrs. F. C. Busrch, chairman of the Connecticut league committee on living costs, will speak on "Electric Power and the Housewife."

NORWAY AGAINST PROHIBITION

National Plebiscite Held Results in Reversal of the Present Law

By Wireless

OSLO, Oct. 20—The results of the national plebiscite on the question of the abolition of the prohibiton of liquors with alcoholic content in excess of 21 per cent show a majority of 108,801 against prohibition. The vote was heavy. Under these circumstances the Cabinet intends to introduce a bill for the repeal of the prohibiton lay when the Storthing meets in January, the Premier, Mr. Lykke, declared, in a public statement.

The basis of the new liquor sale system will be along lines drawn by the Cabinet of A. T. Berge, in a bill framed in 1924, forbidding any investment out of private money in the liquor trade, the state to have a wine monopoly and having the exclusive distribution for the Government on Norway's account. Local control will be continued as the sale of liquor will be decided by village, town and city plebiscites. The bill estimates that the state's income from liquor sales will reach 30,000,000 kroner, which the drys say is overestimated. The prohibition policy will be maintained to prevent smuggling until the new arrangements are made.

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 20—Norway's swing-over against prohibition is regarded by the British drink trade as a great wet victory. On the other hand, it is recalled in dry circles that prohibition has created fiscal difficulties in Norway which have to some extent obscured the moral nature of the appeal in favor of temperance made by the Christian Council of Sobriety and other organizations. Norway, for example, has lost through prohibition the proceeds of the import tax on brandy, which once formed nearly half its total state income. It has also had to spend 2,000,000 kroner annually on preventing smuggling, and suffered in trade from the restrictions imposed upon the purchase of its wine by France and other liquor-producing countries.

The 1919 plebiscite on the question of prohibiting the sale of spirits with an alcoholic strength exceeding 14 per cent, resulted in the prohibitionists obtaining a majority of 184,000; 344,000, only 66.2 per cent of the electorate voted. The result was that the Storthing passed an act making war prohibition of liquors and strong wines permanent. In 1923, owing to the opposition of France and other nations, the prohibition of wines was abolished.

A dispatch from Copenhagen reports the publication of the results of a Danish Governmental committee years investigation in Norway, Finland and America on the working of prohibition. The conclusion arrived at is that "the time is inopportune to experiment with prohibition in Denmark." The recommendations of the committee will be considered shortly by the Danish Parliament.

Dogs in America—There evidently are still a few boys without dogs, inasmuch as there are only 7,000,000 canines of all varieties in the United States, according to Farmers' Bulletin No. 1491, published by the Department of Agriculture.

COTTON BOARD ASKS LOCAL AID

State Agencies to Finance Small Growers, Urged by President's Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Organization of state financing corporations, providing additional credit machinery to permit the cotton producer to hold part of the present crop until prices recover, is recommended by the President's cotton committee following its study of the situation. The committee will hold no more meetings until Eugene Meyer Jr., chairman, returns from a trip through the southern states that will bring him into contact with the local groups handling the situation.

The United States Shipping Board has directed that additional ships be put into service to carry the large cotton surplus abroad from Gulf ports. Members of the Shipping Board met with a committee of 30 representatives of cotton shippers and growers, who reported a shortage of ships to transport export cotton. They were told by T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the board, that 26 ships are now being conditioned, and will be placed in operation immediately.

The President's committee, while centering its attention upon the need for credit to permit the growers to market their product over an extended period, rather than dumping the surplus on a depressed market, has also recommended acreage restriction as a factor in preventing surplus crops in the future. The report of the committee does not go so far as to urge "crop restriction" by that name.

"Adjustment" of Acreage

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has too often in the past inveighed against foreign governments which followed this plan for stimulating prices, to sign his name to a direct manifesto calling for crop restriction. He has made it plain that there is nothing the Government could do to force the growers to restrict acreage, should it so desire. The report made public after the final conference does, however, recommend to the growers that they "adjust their next year's acreage in the light of the existing supply and probable consuming demand."

After careful examination of the credit facilities extended to the cotton growers through the intermediate credit banks of the Farm Loan System and through the branches of the Federal Reserve System, the President's committee declared that the "regular machinery for the normal marketing and consumption of cotton is working smoothly." It also found that warehouse facilities are adequate to take care of the present record crop.

The formation of state corporations was recommended in the belief that these would make funds more quickly available to individual growers who are not members of the cooperative associations served by the intermediate credit banks. While the Government stands ready to "lend all possible assistance in furthering the development of the co-operative marketing principle in the present situation," according to the committee report, it is recognized that the producer who is not a member of such an organization is entitled to adequate credit facilities also.

Committee's Statement

The statement in part follows:

"The President's committee is now considering whether it may not be advisable to bring about the formation, at central points in southern states, of some additional financing machinery suitable to the present unusual conditions. The committee feels that the ogranization of state financing corporations which could make advances, discountable at the federal intermediate credit banks, and perhaps at the larger banks in southern cities, to gowers of cotton for a long enough period to permit the careful and orderly marketing of a certain percentage of the crop in each state in relation to the supply as a whole, would be a practical and effective means of supplementing the facilities of existing agencies.

"Not only are the intermediate credit banks of the Farm Loan System and the Federal Reserve System extending ample facilities for rediscount, but many of the banks in the larger financial centers are extending every facility to their country correspondents in the South and are in no way exerting any pressure which would force liquidation or interfere with orderly marketing.

"The growers themselves must have sufficient confidence in the ultimate value of their commodity to justify them in refraining from dumping it under present conditions and must recognize that the success of any arrangements that may be made for financing and storing the surplus of the present crop will depend, in large degree, upon the extent to which they adopt a program of gradual, orderly marketing and adjust their next year's acreage in the light of the existing supply and probable consuming demand."

THOMAS M. OSBORNE HAS PASSED ON

AUBURN, N. Y. (AP)—Thomas Mott Osborne, internationally famous for his activities in behalf of prison reform, has passed on here.

He voluntarily had served prison terms to study the actual life of the convicts as a means of furthering his work of prison reform. His experience within the walls resulted in many changes, some of which Mr. Osborne had an opportunity to put into effect as warden of Sing Sing prison, an appointment given him in former Gov. Martin Glynn, and in charge of the naval prison at Portsmouth, N. H., during the war.

While Mr. Osborne won his chief note in formation of the mutual welfare leagues for convicts and his other activities for the prison population, he was also active in political and civic affairs. He had served as Mayor of Auburn and was once candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. He was for many years owner and publisher of the Auburn Citizen. He wrote two books, "Within Prison Walls," and "Society and Prisons."

CANADIAN MINISTER OF COMMERCE ADDRESSES NEW BOARD OF TRADE

Government, He States, Would Be Glad to Assist It in Its Work—Election of Officers—Interesting Papers Read

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 21 (AP)—The co-operation of the Dominion Board of Trade with the federal Department of Commerce was strongly urged by James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce for Canada, in his address before the Associated Canadian Boards at a banquet here closing the second day of the first annual session. Formerly, the boards had represented provincial viewpoints, but he pointed out that now the board's scope was national and he could assure the members that he would be glad to work with it. People heard so much talk of pessimism that it was time to look on the brighter and better side, he added.

J. K. Flemming, former Premier of New Brunswick, was the other speaker, his subject being "Transportation." He declared that the vision that had prompted the construction of the great railroad systems of Canada was that traffic should flow east and west, and it was the duty of the Government to see that dream realized. The question was too big for party politics, and in furthering this work, the Dominion Board of Trade was rendering the country a valuable service.

First President Chosen

S. B. Gundy, a past president of the Toronto Board of Trade and credited with being one of the chief agents in the calling together of the Winnipeg Economic Conference, out of which was born the Canadian Board of Trade, was chosen to be the first president of the Dominion organization at the election of officers.

In proposing his name for office, A. O. Dawson, past president of the Montreal Board of Trade, paid a high tribute to Mr. Gundy's energy and capability. Other officers were elected as follows: A. O. Dawson, Montreal; Capt. L. Dollar, Vancouver; J. H. Paulus, Montreal; R. G. Persse, Winnipeg, and L. W. Simms, St. John. William M. Birks, of Montreal, was chosen unanimously chairman of the executive. The appointment of a permanent secretary was left with the executive.

Col. J. L. Regan, acting secretary for the last six months, reported on the matter of organization and finances. He said that 57 boards had joined the organization and paid their registration fees; 30 others had agreed to joint but had not yet sent in their contributions; 16 were still holding the matter in abeyance; six had ceased to function and affiliate for financial [illegible]

In his financial report it was reported that receipts had been $484.60 and expenditures $446.41, leaving a credit balance of $38.19.

The chairman read a telegram from O. K. Davis, secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council of the United States, sending hearty greetings and a cordial invitation to attend the annual meeting of the council next May.

Papers referring principally to taxation and foreign trade were read at yesterday morning's session. C. L. Burton, president of Robert Simpson Company, Ltd., Toronto, spoke on taxation, with particular reference to its effect upon business.

A paper on the administration of the Department of Trade and Commerce, prepared by the deputy minister, F. C. T. O'Hara was read by W. McL. Clarke, director of the commercial intelligence service of the department. Mr. Clarke supplemented Mr. O'Hara's paper with an interesting talk on the functioning of the intelligence branch of the department.

C. P. W. Schwengers, president of the Victoria, B. C., Chamber of Commerce, gave a highly instructive address on foreign trade, in which he advocated the formation of a national foreign trade council similar to that operating in the United States.

REOPENING OF RIVER ROUTE IS PROPOSED

CHICOPEE, Mass., Oct. 21 (Special)—Encouraging reports were given today concerning the efforts to obtain a reopening of the east side river route through South Hadley Falls at a meeting of the Western Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce. Mayor Michael I. Shea expressed confidence that this city would pay 50 per cent of the cost, as proposed, and said the item would be carried in the next budget if the State finished its survey of the route in time.

The county commission has a provision in its budget to meet 25 per cent of the cost, and the expectation is that the State will pay the remaining 25 per cent. Harry E. Bicknell of Northampton, president of the association, presided and about 40 members attended.

AERIAL EXPERTS STILL DISAGREE OVER CIVIL AIRCRAFT AS BOMBERS

Committee Declares Question Does Not Come Within Its Purview, It Being a Political, and Not Technical, Issue

By HUGH F. SPENDER

By Wireless

LONDON, Oct. 20—Civil machines can rapidly be converted bombers that the experts are unable to draw any sharp distinction between civil and military aircraft, in the opinion of the aerial sub-committee appointed to prepare a report on this subject for the Preparatory Disarmament Commission. Moreover such strong objection is expressed especially on the part of the American experts to any check being put on civil aviation that the experts were finally driven to the conclusion that no useful purpose would be served by attempting to draw up any suggestion for the limitation of civil aircraft that might be adapted to military purposes.

The committee therefore contents itself with saying that it is not within its purview to deal with this question, which they point out is primarily one for the governments concerned, being a political and not a technical issue. Both the French and German experts have, however, advanced proposals which appear in the report for dealing with this matter, the French experts declaring that the logical plan would be for all governments concerned to withdraw any subdivision from civil aviation adaptable for military purposes. This would certainly have the effect of restricting the development of civil aviation.

The Germans on the other hand consider a distinction could be drawn between civil and military aircraft, maintaining that the German type of commercial aircraft (which till recently has been limited in regards to engine power by virtue of the Treaty of Versailles) could not in effect be easily adapted to military purposes. The technical reasons they advance for this, however, are not accepted by the other experts, who declared they could see very little difference between the German type of machine and that used in other countries.

The British took the view that in these circumstances it would be wiser to take one step at a time, and to concentrate the efforts of the committee on the limitation of military aircraft. The British argument that if a country had a strong commercial air fleet its military air force could be correspondingly reduced received a good deal of support, although the Americans upheld the standpoint that nothing should be done to interfere with civil aviation. These and other opinions concerning the relative value of civil and military pilots' training figure in the report which will be submitted to the plenary subcommittee.

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STATE INDUSTRY SHOWS INCREASE

Upgrade Movement Begun in August Continues Advance in September

Massachusetts industries continued during September to register the upgrade movement began in August, according to the monthly report issued today by the Department of Labor and Industries. Substantial increases were shown in the number of wage earners employed and in aggregate weekly and average weekly earnings.

The gains in employment and total pay rolls were 3.8 per cent and 3.9 per cent, respectively, which were more than twice the proportion of increase shown in these two factors in September, 1925.

The report shows the number of wage earners employed as being 232,137, meaning that nearly 8500 more persons were at work in September than in the preceding month this year. Their total earnings per week were $5,667,438, which is approximately $210,000 more than was being paid for labor in August.

More Reported Employed

"It is encouraging to note," the report says, "that in all but three of the 39 industries for which data are separately shown, a greater number were reported employed in September than in August.

"In the manufacture of cotton goods, woolen and worsted goods, and electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, employment showed gains of between 6 and 8 per cent, and similar gains were noted in the corresponding aggregate pay rolls. The boot and shoe industry showed a slight gain in employment, but a loss in the total amount of wages paid, the latter due to under-time which is still prevalent in several large establishments controlled by the same company.

"The losses in employment in both June and July have now been overcome. In addition to the industries discussed above, an upward trend in employment was quite evident in the following industries: Confectionery, cutlery and tools, leather (tanned, curried and finished), jewelry, and paper and wood pulp.

"A classification of the data on the basis of full and part-time shows that of the 232,137 persons represented in the September returns, 153,247 (66 per cent) were employed in establishments reporting full-time schedules, and the remaining 78,890 (34 per cent) were employed on part time. This is the best record since March, 1926, when 71.8 per cent were on full time.

Full-Time Work Increases

"In September, all establishments in eight industries reported their employees as working on full-time schedules. These industries were: Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; gas and by-products; newspaper printing and publishing; rubber footwear; rubber goods; silk goods; stationery goods; and steamfittings and steam and hot water heating apparatus. This is a fine showing in comparison with returns for prior months in 1926. In addition, employment was better than 95 per cent normal in two other industries, and in 23 others a majority were on full time, making a total of 33 out of 39 industries so recorded.

"For all industries combined, there was an increase in the average weekly earnings per person from $24.39 in August to $24.41 in September. In the manufacture of stoves and stove linings per capita earnings increased $3.74; a gain of $2.37 per person occurred in rubber footwear manufacturing; and one of $1.54 in the manufacture of furniture—all due to a general increase in operating time. A very important automobile body company reduced its working force and decreased production at the same time, resulting in a loss in the average weekly earnings per person in that industrial group of $8.38.

"There were a number of quite important increases in employment in the leading industrial cities. In Lawrence, the number employed showed a gain of 9.9 per cent; in Lynn, a gain of 6.8 per cent; in New Bedford, a gain of 6.9 per cent; and in Springfield, a gain of 9.3 per cent. In Leominster one plant which was idle in August was on full time in September, and the remaining establishments represented had increased production, resulting in a gain of 22.2 per cent in the number employed. Employment in the Brockton factories showed a slight improvement, but there was a loss in average weekly earnings of $2.41, the latter attributable to under-time in several large establishments. The only other appreciable change in earnings was a gain of $2.67 in Taunton, due to an increase in operating time.

NORTHEASTERN CLASS ELECTS

George A. MacDonald of Taunton, Mass., yesterday was elected president of the freshman class at Northeastern University. Alton L. Bisbee of Hartford, Conn., was elected vice-president; Edwin W. Lamb of Greenfield, Mass., treasurer, and Freeman V. Locklin, 91 Melville Avenue, Dorchester, secretary. The 1930 class elected Prof. Frederick W. Holmes of the English department as class adviser. One ballot was required to elect the president, but other officers required two ballots.

JOY STREET POLICE MEET

Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of Boston police, and Thomas H. Dowd, judge in the Municipal Court, were among the speakers at the annual banquet of members of the Joy Street police station held in the American House last evening. In the course of a brief talk, Judge Dowd emphasized the necessity for raising of the standards of the average American newspaper as well as the motion picture. Sergt. James B. Sheehan, chairman of the committee in charge, was toastmaster.

KEEP WAGES UP, URGE SHOE MEN

Speaker at First Dinner of New Club Wants Buying Power Maintained

The pronouncement by international bankers a few days ago against protective tariffs has raised an issue which will hold the focus of public attention for the next two or three years at least, E. B. Terhune, president of the Boot and Shoe Recorder, advised members of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club at the organization's first dinner of the season at the Hotel Vendome last night.

But whatever may be the outcome on this tariff question, he urged, the United States and its manufacturers must never adopt a policy which will reduce the standard of wages, for to do so would restrict the purchasing power of the mass of the people.

Mr. Terhune and Horace R. Drinkwater, president of the club, both reported from impressions gained while abroad last summer that rapid expansion of foreign trade is not to be expected this year due to the slowness of economic readjustment in European markets.

Seven new colors in leather which will be furnished by New England tanners this season were exhibited by Irving B. Howe. A few of these shades are Hampstead brown and Spanish raisin, which are dark reds, and rose blush, a kind of beige, and pastel parchment.

"The high quality of shoes made in New England is well known and ought to be capitalized by advertising," Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe, advertising expert, said to the shoe men. "Constant repetition of an advertisement 365 days a year alongside news columns is bound to bring prosperity." He suggested also that the New England shoe trade as a whole should maintain headquarters in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other population centers.

Market Clerk for 30 Years Now Successful Fruit Grower

John Shugrue Spent Three Decades in Faneuil Hall Before He Ventured to Buy Webster (N. H.) Farm on a First Investment of But $150

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 21 (AP)—Thirty years of work in a Boston market would not seem to be good preparation for making a success on a New Hampshire farm, but John Shugrue of Webster thinks it was.

Eleven years ago he gave up his job at the Faneuil Hall market and came to New Hampshire looking for a farm. His capital was limited to $200, and of this he kept $50 in reserve, paying the balance down on a farm which cost him $1150.

The first year he trimmed up the old apple trees on the place, fertilized them, and in return received $650 worth of Baldwin apples. Encouraged by this good start, he set out more trees and improved the farm. Now he owns two adjoining farms and 2000 of the finest fruit trees in New England. Last year he sold 2500 boxes of one of his four varieties of apples for $7500. For six months' work a year on his fruit farm he now receives as much as he did for six years in his former occupation.

When he was 12 years old John left school and went to work at the Faneuil Hall market, where he stayed for 30 years. When he saw the fruit and vegetables coming into the market place year after year, he longed for a chance to go into the country and have a place to raise such products himself.

Being married, he felt that he must move cautiously before pulling up stakes and tackling an unknown proposition, but while he was waiting for an opportunity to get a farm of his own, he read every piece of advice he could find on fruit farming.

"I had a feeling," he said, "that I could make a go of raising apples. Finally I came up here with $200. I made a lot of mistakes, but I kept plugging along and learning. If I read of an idea that sounded good I tried it out. If I were only a young man I'd show what could be done here. Why, I'd have those hills covered with 50,000 apple trees. I could do it, too, and sell every box. If I'd bought this place 20 years before I did, I'd be a rich man today." Mr. Shugrue's friends warned him at the beginning of his venture that he'd be broke in six months, but he has made good.

"There are any number of good fruit farms here," he said, "that could be bought dirt cheap, and if they were to set fruit, in 10 years or so the profits would surprise you. You can't get much in this world unless you work for it and unless you've got the gumption to make the start. I waited 20 years too long myself."

SALVATIONISTS TO ASK $142,500

Plans Outlined for Annual Maintenance Appeal to Support 24 Projects

Preliminary plans for the annual general maintenance appeal of the Salvation Army in Greater Boston for $142,500 were outlined at a meeting in the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building this noon, when about 200 business men and volunteer workers who will conduct the campaign from Oct. 25 to Nov. 7, gathered for general instructions. Channing H. Cox, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, presided at the luncheon.

The funds being sought are to be used in operating and maintaining the Salvation Army's 24 institutions and departments in Greater Boston, including the 10 poor-relief departments, the general relief department on East Brookline Street, fire and emergency patrol, free employment agency, missing friends department, and immigration bureau.

A telegram received by Sidney S. Conrad, chairman of the advisory board, from Commander Evangeline Booth was read at the luncheon. The telegram follows:

"The effort now being made in Boston to adequately finance Salvation Army service for the coming year impresses me as being exceptionally worthy and I am confident that you will lead your glorious forces to a complete triumph. Your personal devotion to this task is most encouraging to me and its inspirational value to the whole cause cannot be overstated. Will you kindly convey my very sincere appreciation to all and assure them that no effort shall be wanting on the part of the Salvation Army to abundantly justify the confidence shown?"

Prominent men and women at today's luncheon included Mayor Nichols, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mrs. Sarah E. White of Framingham Center; George B. Johnson, president of the R. H. White Company; George W. Mitton, president of the Jordan Marsh Company; G. A. G. Foote, president of the Boston Rotary Club; Edward W. Quinn, Mayor of Cambridge; Allan Forbes, president of the State Street Trust Company; the Rev. W. M. MacNair of Cambridge; C. N. Taylor of Wellesley; A. G. Monks of Monks & Johnson, architects, and W. A. McIntyre, commander of the Salvation Army forces in New England, and Mrs. McIntyre; W. A. Nicol, campaign director; James Asher, staff captain, and W. A. Hawkins of Jordan Marsh Company.

ORDER OF SIR GALAHAD SHOWS RAPID GROWTH

Between 9000 and 10,000 boys in 275 parishes of the Episcopal Church throughout the United States have joined the order of Sir Galahad, a church club for boys, it was stated at the second annual conference of the organization held Tuesday in Trinity Church, Boston. It was attended by about 50 rectors and laymen from New England, New York and New Jersey.

The Rev. William Appleton Lawrence of Lynn said that the order could be of distinct service in connection with the great social problems of the day, but its most important influence was religious, counteracting the purely social and physical ones prominent in many boys' organizations.

AVENUE TO BETTER BUSINESS PROVED NO ONE-WAY STREET

Industry Must Turn Over Money in Wages to Give People Buying Power, Points Out Pollak Foundation Economist—Really Mutual Affair

"What is business without a buyer?"

"There is no such thing."

"Then how shall business find buyers?"

"By turning over to consumers at least enough money to enable them to buy the goods they make."

These were the queries raised and the answer given by William Trufant Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, and former president of Reed College, Oregon, in a talk before the controllers' group of the Retail Board of Trade of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at its meeting last night.

How business depends upon the buyer for motive force he illustrated when he pictured a country storekeeper in a dull spring finding nothing to do but sit amid shelves of dusty stock and listen to the speculations of loungers as to whether there are more crows this spring than usual, when buyers for a few crowbars would interest the storekeeper far more. Then because a few hundred of these storekeepers have no buyers, wholesale clothiers, shoe dealers and hardware houses postpone ordering, and some of the shoemakers and tanneries, clothing factories and mills, and tool makers and foundries curtail output and leave men out of work.

Business Awaits the Call

"Business is waiting for a buyer," he continued. "It is like a fire engine company waiting for an alarm. Take a look at the firemen. Some of them are reading the morning paper; some are playing checkers; some are tipped back against the wall, yawning. Suddenly the fire bell rings. Every man is on his feet, instantly. There is work to be done.

"In the business world, a buyer can ring the bell any time, and nobody else can ring it. When there are enough customers, in enough stores, buying enough crow-bars and enough other things, business is prosperous. And when there are not enough customers, business as a whole is far from prosperous.

"Now there are sure to be enough customers, as long as they receive enough money, for the wants of the people as a whole always grow faster than their incomes. The rate at which people spent their increased wages and dividends during the war is sufficient proof of that; though most of us need no other proof than our personal experience. In this day of high-powered automobiles and advertising, and cheap daily and weekly papers, and rural free delivery and radios, people have no difficulty in hearing about things they want to buy. They have enough leisure time in which to buy. Their only difficulty is in finding the money to spend.

How to Provide the Money

"The chief question for business men to consider, therefore, is how it is possible to provide consumers continually with enough money to spend—enough money to maintain the driving force of industry.

"Now, all their money, clearly enough, has to come from industry itself. Everybody knows that there is a circuit flow of money from producer to consumer, and from consumer back to producer. Either consumers get enough money from business men, as wages, dividends, interest, rent, and the rest, to keep business prosperous, or else consumers do not get the money at all. Consequently, if industry is to continue to sell its total finished product, it must continue to turn over to consumers at least enough money to enable them to buy that product.

"The chief trouble is that industry does no such thing. In so far as business men succeed in doing what they are constantly striving to do, and what it is supposed prudent men ought to do—namely, to increase production out of profits—to precisely that extent they fail to provide the public with enough money to buy their products; fail, therefore, to provide retailers with enough customers to keep business prosperous.

"When, however, this problem of too few buyers is presented to business men, many of them say that there is no such problem, since the production of goods automatically creates buyers for the goods.

Larger Capacity to Produce

"Nevertheless, every one of these business men—and everyone else, for that matter—knows that the country has far larger capacity for production than it ever dares to use. Everybody knows, too, that much of this wasted capacity would be put to use promptly if there were any prospect of enough buyers. Instead, industry is obliged every now and then to curtail operations until, in the course of a year or two or three, the surplus stocks are sold at a loss.

"Enough buyers to take away the current output of finished goods is a project upon which everybody can unite with enthusiasm, for it looks not only to the welfare of the people generally, but to the welfare of each and every class. Indeed, if consumer buying were adequate, decade after decade, no considerable group of the population would possibly fail to gain some share of the resultant increased output, for most of it would have to be distributed as larger real wages and larger real profits."

B. & M. EMPLOYEES CITE SAFE SERVICE

Freight Claims and Fuel Conservation Also Studied

Employees of the Boston & Maine Railroad, gathered from all parts of the system to consider further measures of safety, conservation of fuel and freight claim prevention heard from B. R. Pollock, vice-president and general manager, today, an address in which new records of efficiency in each of these activities were announced.

In the safe handling of freight, Mr. Pollock said, the Boston & Maine in the first seven months of 1926 had improved the handling of goods in transit by comparison with 1921 more than 70 per cent, as indicated by the fact that loss and damage payments for that period were only 29 per cent of the payments in the same period five years ago.

In fuel conservation, the Boston & Maine has reduced the pounds of coal per 1000 gross ton miles from 182 in 1923 to 148 in 1925, a saving of almost 20 per cent, and in safety to its patrons and its employees alike has established gratifying records.

"Safety is an all-important consideration in railroad operation," said Mr. Pollock, "and it includes safety of the patron, safety of the employee and safety of goods in transit. In efficient operation we not only protect our customers and their goods but we protect ourselves, and more than that we try also to protect the public on the highway; sometimes when they fail to protect themselves.

"The results to date have been obtained by close attention on the part of most of our men and by that intelligent interest in operations which comes with the broadest view of a railroad's service. I know that I do not need to bespeak from you a continuance of this interest to the end that we may obtain an even better result in these several directions."

Samuel E. Miller, general superintendent, was the presiding officer of the meeting, which was the fifth annual "Get-Together" of the Boston & Maine men of this kind. Speakers of national standing in each of the several features of interest were heard at the morning session: J. B. Hurley, superintendent of locomotive maintenance for the Wabash Railway and past president of the American Railway Fuel Association, discussing fuel conservation; T. H. Carrow, chairman of safety for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and A. L. Green, of Chicago, special representative of the freight claim division of the American Railway Association.

These remarks were supplemented by a direct word from the Boston & Maine officials charged with these several activities; S. G. Watkins, general secretary of the safety department; O. J. Brown, superintendent of Fuel Service and W. H. Walker representing C. M. MacDonald, freight claim agent.

CITIZENS CLUB WINS BANNER

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 21 (Special)—The East Springfield Citizens' Club has been awarded a silk banner for leading all the civic clubs of the city in the competition for the improvement of home grounds.

DORCHESTER LODGE HAS RARE VOLUME

Masons Treasure Collection of Tributes to Washington

The rare volume which Union Lodge of Masons of Dorchester has placed in its archives, entitled "A tribute to the Memory of George Washington," recalls early Dorchester history. The book, in honor of General Washington, contains sermons and addresses delivered by contemporary ministers and Masons of Dorchester, who, while paying tribute to the leader of the Revolutionary armies, allude to the stirring events of the siege of Boston from Dorchester Heights and other incidents linking General Washington and Dorchester.

The book, which was printed by the Town of Dorchester, contains four addresses, namely: "A Discourse on General George Washington," preached by the Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris at the Meeting House in Dorchester on the Sunday following Washington's passing on; "A Tribute to Washington," delivered by The Rev. Bro. Thaddeus M. Harris in Unity Lodge, January 1800; "A Eulogy of Washington," given by Oliver Everett, at the Meeting House, Feb. 22, 1800, and "Washington's Farewell Address," of Sept. 17, 1796.

When this volume was ordered to be printed by the Town of Dorchester, it was stipulated that each family in the town was to receive a single copy.

"Whether this order was strictly complied with," said Ernest H. Washburn, Worshipful Master of Union Lodge, "is not known now, but one of Dorchester's historical students thinks it is doubtful, as copies of this ancient book are said to be very scarce."

WORLD MEETING TO STUDY COAL

New England Interested in Conference on More Efficient Bituminous Use

New England, generally considered as one of the largest bituminous coal consuming districts of the country, is to participate in the international conference on bituminous coal, which is to be held at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 15 to 18. The Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce has invited members of the Boston chamber to attend.

Called for the purpose of considering new uses of bituminous coal and to present the results of recent investigations of improved methods of utilization and combusion, a mass of data is expected to be submitted at the conference, having great potential value, particularly to engineers and those experimenting with developments along these lines.

Business men at large are also expected to be interested in the conference, with some papers to be presented that are expected to appeal to nearly all men who have any connection with the coal industry at all, from producer to consumer. Prof. Sumner B. Ely, secretary of the conference, at the Carnegie Institute, is arranging details for the conference, it is understood.

Plans for the conference already scheduled include discussion of the following subjects: Manufacture from coal of substitutes for gasoline, complete gasification of coal, high temperature distillation, low temperature distillation, coal tar products, power, smokeless fuel and fertilizers. Many representative European research engineers are planning to take part in the conference, together with some of the best known American fuel technologists and engineers. The meetings are to be open to the public.

SCHOOL TO HAVE PIPE ORGAN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 21 (Special)—A pipe organ will be installed soon in the assembly hall of technical High School as a memorial to Charles F. Warner, for more than 25 years principal of the school. A committee has been named to raise the necessary funds.

LITTLE HALLS OF FAME UNDER THE EAVES OF GREATER BOSTON BUILDINGS

Boston has its halls of fame in lists of illustrious names hewn into the stone beneath the eaves of public buildings, tributes to noble men and women for their contributions to the advancement of mankind. Accounts of some of the achievements of those named in these scrolls of honor are given in a series of cameo sketches presented by The Christian Science Monitor from day to day.

Two Frenchmen who lived in the eighteenth century are the subjects of today's little biographies. They were both geometers, but while one leaned more to philosophy and literature, the other became an eminent statesman and military administrator. The former was Jean le Rond d'Alembert and the latter was Lazare Nicholas Marguerite Carnot, both of whose names appear on the walls of the Boston Public Library and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Each produced several excellent mathematical works. D'Alembert for many years was an intimate of Voltaire.

D'ALEMBERT (dä lon bair), Jean le Rond, was born in Paris, Nov. 16, 1717, and was brought up by his foster mother, the wife of a glazier named Rousseau. He entered the College Mazarin in 1730 and after leaving he continued to study mathematics and law while living with his foster mother for many years. In 1741 the Academy of Sciences elected him a member because of his "Memoirs on the Integral Calculus."

Five years later the Academy of Berlin awarded him a prize for "On the General Theory of the Winds," and his fame quickly was learned by Frederick II of Prussia, who gave him the presidency of the Royal Academy with a liberal pension in 1754, the year he was elected to the French Academy. His popularity with royalty continued and in 1756 he received a pension of 1200 francs from Louis XV. He declined an urgent invitation from Catherine II of Russia to come to her court and direct the education of her son for a salary of 100,000 francs. This was in 1762.

Of his literary works, Lacroix has the following to say: "They are constantly directed to the perfection of reason and the propagation of correct ideas, which were highly appreciated by all men of sense, (bon esprits). All of them are remarkable for a pure diction, a neat style and strong or pithy thought." His character presents many amiable traits, among which are candor, modesty and beneficence.

CARNOT, Lazare Nicholas Marguerite, was born at Nolay, Burgundy, May 13, 1753. With the rank of lieutenant of engineers, Carnot left the military school at Mézières at 20. Ten years passed and he received recognition for his "Eloge de Vauban," and also published an important "Essay on Machines" in the same year, which contained a new theorem on the loss of force, which is ranked among the finest discoveries of mechanical science.

Carnot was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791 and acquired great authority. The following year he was elected to the National Convention and remained an inflexible patriot and republican "pur et simple." He was chosen on the public safety committee and found the proper sphere for his genius as war minister, in charge of 14 armies at once. He was chosen a member of the Institute in 1795, but because of his political inclinations was forced to pass a part of his life in exile in Germany.

RATE PROPOSAL IS MODIFIED

Freight Association Alters Request for Canceling of Ammunition Tariff

Modification of the proposal to cancel all commodity rates and exceptions to the classification ratings on ammunition, within and from New England to official classification and western trunk line territories, has been approved by the New England Freight Association, which conducted a public hearing on the question, at South Station, Sept. 28.

At the hearing strong opposition was voiced to the proposal by New England interests, who contended that such action was forcing some industries out of New England.

Frank Van Ummersen, chairman of the association, in notifying the interested parties today, said that the group, after consideration of the testimony at the hearing, did not recommend the original proposal, but approved the cancellation of commodity rates from New England to points in Central Freight Association territory, except to Chicago, Peoria, East St. Louis, upper Mississippi River crossings and St. Louis.

Rates to these points, it was decided, are to be applied as maxima to intermediate territory, with proviso that the Central Freight Association carriers concurrently cancel ratings and rates lower than the classification basis, effective locally in Central Freight Association territory and commodity rates to Trunk Line and New England territories except existing commodity rates to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk, which rates are to be applied as maxima to intermediate points.

Ammunition manufacturers in Connecticut are most affected by the proposed change, as a large portion of the product is shipped to the middle and southwest. Raw materials are brought here from the West and middle West, it was brought out at the hearing, so that the railroads gain, in hauls, where they would lose if the changed rates forced the industry to locate further west.

Raymond L. French, representing the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, Inc., of Hartford; F. J. Monaghan, traffic manager of the Remington Arms Company of New York, and A. D. Spang, traffic manager of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New Haven, Conn., were among those offering strong opposition to the proposed change.

PAINTINGS GIVEN UNIVERSALISTS

Inness Canvases to Hang in National Memorial Church

By the Associated Press

Mrs. Julia G. Inness, widow of George Inness Jr., American artist, has presented eight of his paintings to the Universalist General Convention, it was announced by the national laymen's committee. The paintings are to be placed in a new Universalist church in Tarpon Springs, Fla., where Mr. Inness maintained a winter home for many years. The new church will be built in the near future, and is designed to be one of the most beautiful in the country.

One of the paintings, "The Lord is in His Holy Temple," was completed just two days before the artist passed on, and has been pronounced by some critics as his best work. The noted peace picture, "The Only Hope," "The Promise," "The Realization," and "The Fulfillment" are included in the gift.

It was announced also that the board of trustees of the general convention will push to completion the work on the Universalist National Memorial Church in Washington, of which the Rev. Frederick W. Perkins of Lynn, Mass., will assume the pastorate in January.

RADIO AND TELEPHONE TO BE SUPPLEMENTARY

Radio communication and the telephone will supplement each other, each filling its distinctive field without detriment to the other, Charles S. Pierce, vice-president of the New England Telegraph & Telephone Company, predicted in an address before the Traffic Club of New England at the Copley-Plaza last night. It will be possible soon to talk with friends or business associates across the Atlantic, he believes.

Illustrating the progress that has been made and is being made in the development of the telephone, Mr. Pierce first passed around a model of the first telephone transmitter and receiver made by Alexander Graham Bell, and then closed his address with a demonstration of the talking moving picture. The film used depicted Thomas A. Watson, Bell's assistant, telling how the first telephone was devised, and his voice was heard in synchronization with the gestures on the screen.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 11

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, OCT. 21
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (282.4 Meters)
9 p. m.—Studio program; "World-Wide Electric Night."

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRM, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—An evening of chamber music by the CNRM Trio, Director, G. R. Markowski.

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (356 Meters)
6:05 p. m.—News and weather. 9—Musical program.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)
4 p. m.—Copley-Plaza trio. 4:15—Newspaper sidelights by the Boston Globe. 4:20—Popular selections and piano solos by Carl Moore. 4:30—News flashes. 5—"The Day in Finance." 5:05—Live stock and meat report. 6—The Smilers, conducted by Clyde McArdle. 6:30—Shepard Colonial dinner dance, "Dok" Eisenbourg and his Sinfonians. 7:30—News flashes. 7:35—Weather report. 7:45—Piano solos, Mildred Bastien. 8—Concert program. 8:30—Julia Sounabend and Leo Sounabend. 9—Musical program, arranged by Doris Zanna Taylor. 9:30—Program arranged by Cyril Saunders and Louise Allen. 10—News flashes.

Friday Morning

10:30 A. M.—WNAC Women's Club; Bible readings, Maj. Robert Young, Salvation Army, Boston; organ selections radiocast from the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, E. Lewis Dunham, organist; violin solos, Ray Stewartson; James Gest, accompanist; talk by Dame Fashion; Jennie Clark Simpson, soprano; Jean Sargent, 11:30—News flashes. 11:35—Synopsis of tonight's opera by Joe Toye. 11:55—Time signals and weather report.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (349 Meters)
4:15 p. m.—Mrs. Gerald Griffin, soprano. 4:30—Freddie Hewitt and his ukulele. 4:45—The Five Bostonians. 5:45—Stock market and business news. 6—News. 6:10—Joe Rines and his orchestra. 6:30—Republican State Committee talk. 6:40—Talk. 6:45—Big Brother Club. 7:30—Incandescent lamp program; Fiedler trio; Arthur Fiedler, violinist; Alfred Holy, harpist; Jacobus Langendoen, 'cello; Claudien Leeve, soprano; addresses by C. L. Edgar, president of Edison Electric Illuminating Co., and H. I. Harriman, president of New England Power Co. 8—Republican rally. 8:30—From New York. 9—From New York, the Eskimos. 9:45—Dorothy Higgins, pianist. 10—From New York, the Zippers.

Friday Morning

7:45 a. m.—Morning watch by Y. M. C. A., the Rev. Vaughan Dabney, Second Congregational Church, Dorchester. 10—Anne Bradford's half hour for shutins; Shawn Nolan, "The Irish Songster"; Anne Bradford, "Another Guessing Game"; reading, "Evangeline." 10:30—News. 10:45—Betty Crocker's home service talk, "Autumn Allies."

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
6:10 p. m.—Newspaper sidelights. 6:15—Organ recital by Arthur Clifton. 6:30—Hunters Cabin Orchestra. 7—Market reports. 7:30—Second of a series of a course in "Appreciation of Symphonies," by Prof. Stuart Mason of the New England Conservatory of Music, under the auspices of the Massachusetts University Division. 8—Musical program. 8:30—The Twilight Song Trio. 9—Vocal recital. 10—Royal Salon Orchestra.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
6 p. m.—Stock reports, New York State roads report and news items. 6:30—Dinner program. 7:30—WGY book chat. 7:45—Syracuse University program, Syracuse, N. Y. 9—World-wide Electric Night from WJZ; Victor Salon Orchestra; Olive Kline, soloist. 10—Royal Hour. 11—Instrumental program by studio staff. 11:30—Organ recital by Stephen E. Boisclair.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner music. 7—Mid-week hymn sing. 7:30—Music. 8—Comfort Hour. 8:30—Quartet. 9—"Eskimos." 10—Zippers under the direction of Henry Burr. 11—Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner orchestra. 7:55—Sporting news. 8—"Voice of the Silent Drama." 8:45—Judge Jr. 9—World-wide Electric Night. 10—Royal hour of music. 11—Jack Denny's orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Jack Cohen, popular pianist. 7—Monte Carlo orchestra. 7:20—Grel-Meister Hungarian orchestra. 8—Theater talk. 8:10—Phil and Anne Brae. 8:30—Hawaiians. 9—Soloists. 9:30—Minnie Weil, pianist. 10—Home Beautiful Exposition. 10:30—Manhattan Serenaders. 11—Ernie Golden and his orchestra. 12—Broadway Nite.

WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)
6 p. m.—Uncle Geebee 6:30—Vincent Sorey Concert Trio. 7:15—Football results and news items. 7:30—George Halls' Royal Arcadians. 8—"Footlight and Lamplight," Oliver Sayler. 8:20—De Voe studio program. 9—United States Army Band, auspices American Legion. 10—Mac and Jennie. 10:30—George Hall and his Royal Arcadians.

WNYC, New York City, (526 Meters)
6:35 p. m.—Piano selections. 6:45—Market high spots. 7—"Everyday Speech," by Prof. Richard E. Mayn. 7:20—Piano selections. 7:50—Piano selections. 8—John Allegra, Baritone. 8:30—Lecture by direct wire from the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. 9:45—Samuel Kissell, violinist 10:15—Franklin Four.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' Ensemble. 6:45—Sports. 7:30—Oreste's Queensland orchestra. 8—Vaughn de Leath, "The Radio Girl." 8:30—Mary Craig, soprano. 9—La France Orchestra, Emily Rosevelt, soprano. 10—Bernard Gabrielle, pianist. 11—Wadsworth's orchestra.

WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (275 Meters)
7:45 p. m.—"Horticultural Question Box." 8—Seaside Trio. 9—Studio concert.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
7 p. m.—News Flashes. 7:15—Organ recital; Arthur Scott Brook. 7:30—Morton dinner dance. 8—World wonder excursions. Alfred J. P. McClure, D. D. 8:15—Chelsea concert orchestra. 9—Ambassador concert orchestra. 10—Organ recital, Jean Wiener. 11—Supper club dance orchestra.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Billy Hays and his orchestra. 7:30—Symphony orchestra, John A. Carroll, director. 8—Josh Sadler's Serenaders. 8:45—Go-Getters. 9—Montbard Follies. 9:30—The Musical Chefs. 10—The Hood Boys. 10:15—Preston S. Foster, bass. 10:30—Parodians' Orchestra. 11—Cadix Revue

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner music. 8—"The Voice of the Silent Drama." 9—Electric Night from WJZ. 10—The Royal Salon Orchestra.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)
6 p. m.—Sandman Circle. 6:30—Dinner orchestra. 7:30—Organ recital. 8—WBAL Trio. 9—WBAL Ensemble. 10—WBAL Staff Concert. 11—WBAL Dance Orchestra.

WGHB, Clearwater, Fla. (266 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 8:30—Citrus report.

PWX, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)
8:30 p. m. to 12:30 a. m.—Electric Night.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert played by the Symphony Players, Victor Saudek, conductor. 7:20—Farm program. 8—Courtesy program. 8:30—Concert under the direction of Victor Saudek. 11:20—Concert from the Flotilla Club.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 7—"Twins." 8—Joint program with WEAF, New York City.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (352 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Concert from New York through WEAF

WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner program by Goldkette Ensemble. 8—Studio program.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)
6 p. m.—Hollenden Orchestra, Carl Rupp directing; baseball scores. 7:30—Studio program. 9—"Eskimos" from New York. 10—Studio program. 11—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)
7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's Petite Symphony Orchestra; soloists. 7:30—Entertainers. 9—Studio program.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)
9 to 11 p. m.—New York program.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner music. 6:25—News. 7—Mid-week religious sing. 7:30—Staff artists. 8—Vocal recital. 8:30—Theater presentation. 10—Weather reports. 10:05—Revelers. 11—News.

WCSH, Portland, Me. (256 Meters)
6 p. m.—Stocks, grain market, weather, announcements and news. 6:30—Children's period. 7:30—Sports results. 7:32—Courtesy program. 10—Special orchestra.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
6 p. m.—Events of the day and baseball scores. 6:40—Boston Globe radiocast. 6:45—Pig Brother Club. 7:30—Musicale. 8—New York program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
8 p. m.—New York program: "Eskimos"; special orchestra. 10—Weather report, closing grain markets and baseball scores.

WOK, Homewood, Ill. (217 Meters)
6 p. m.—String orchestra. 8—Popular dance music, vaudeville and vocal selections.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)
7 p. m.—Program of French music. 9 to 12—Popular program.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert by Joska DeBarbary and his orchestra. 7—Family hour. 9—Classical concert. 10:30 to 12—Congress Carnival.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
6—Supperbell program. 6:30—Sports review. 6:40—Maurie Sherman's orchestra. 7—Organ concert, Ralph Emerson. 7:15—WLS Trio and soloists.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
6 p. m.—Robert Visconti's orchestra. 6:30—Educational talk. 6:40—Robert Visconti's orchestra. 9—Castle Farmers. 9:15—Melody Boys. 9:30—"Pep" Golden, saxophone and "Al" Kirschner, piano. 11:15—Night Howls by the "Sky Terriers."

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
10 p. m.—Walter Davidson's Louisville Loons. 10:30—Popular songs. 11—Loons.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert of vocal and instrumental numbers.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)
8 p. m.—Studio program. 10:45—Concert program.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
6 p. m.—Marketgram; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; weekly book talk by Louise Mecker; Jack Riley's orchestra. 11:45 to 1 a. m.—Don Bestor's orchestra; Cordsen-Mac's orchestra; organ numbers.

WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner organ concert; aviation talk; popular songs by Bert Buoker.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Philbreck and his Wonder orchestra. 8—Trio and soloist. 11 to 12—Dance program.

KFKX, Hastings, Neb. (288 Meters)
5:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:15—Concert music. 7:30—Dinner music. 9—Musical program from Lincoln.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
6 p. m.—Elks' organ. 6:40—Baseball scores. 6:45—Market resume. 6:50—Lillian Madsen, popular entertainment. 7—Talk. 9—Classical program.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (475 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's orchestra. 8:30—Anniversary program.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)
7:30 to 8:30 p. m.—The Panther Hawaiian Trio. 9:30 to 11—Saxophone octet. 11 to midnight—Concert given by the Southern Melody Boys, playing guitars and mandolins.

Wool Jers

GAS TAX URGED BY REALTY MEN

(Continued from Page 1)

statement and visit the applicant's plant to investigate his business methods, as to how he handled and controlled his inventory," he said, "if he budgeted his sales and expenses, if he knew his costs, if his method of paying his workpeople was up to date, if his equipment was good, etc., it wouldn't be long before a decided change for the better would take place."

Continuing, he said, "And our commercial organizations could follow up this program by bringing to their members a stimulating influence in making available to them, through competent experts, meetings, lectures, etc., up-to-date information regarding the best business methods in operation throughout the country.

"There are hundreds of concerns in New England today that are up to date, and need no coaching along these lines. But these are not the ones that are slipping in New England. On the contrary, they are going ahead year after year.

"In Worcester in the very heart of New England, 50 miles from a waterway, there is a great steel-making establishment employing upward of 5000 men and paying several millions of dollars in wages. This concern is operated by the United States Steel Corporation. This great corporation has plants in all sections of the country, North, East, South and West.

Future Possibilities

"And just as an index of what the corporation thinks of the future possibilities of the New England plants, it appropriated within a few months over $2,000,000 to install the newest and best equipment known, in the great steel-rolling mills at Worcester, that they may continue to operate efficiently for many years to come.

"The plants in Worcester have competed for over 20 years with similar plants in Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago steel-producing sections of the country, and have held their own. They have not done it, however, by standing still. They have done it by the application of the best business methods. They have done it by scrapping old machinery which caused high production costs.

"They have eliminated waste everywhere, both of material and human labor. They have budgeted the expenses of nonproducing departments. They have reduced their overhead. In a word, they have considered the cost of production a vital question and have met it by adequate means and methods.

"The future of New England industry is not beclouded with gloom. We have a difficult problem, to be sure, to hold our own with the rest of the country, but with a proper appreciation of the situation based on facts devoid of prejudices, and with renewed confidence of our ability to cope with our tasks, we may look forward to a New England of the future which will be as vigorous as the New England of the past."

MUSIC

"Tosca" and "Martha"

Last evening the San Carlo Grand Opera Company presented Puccini's "La Tosca" at the Boston Opera House. The cast:

Floria Tosca.....Gladys Axman
Baron Scarpia.....Lorenzo Conati
Mario Cavaradossi.....Franco Tafuro
Spoletta.....Francesco Curci
Scharone.....Luigi de Cesare
Cesare Angelotti.....Andrea Mongelli
A Sacristan.....Natale Cervi
A Jailer.....Luigi de Cesare
A Shepherd Boy.....Philine Falco
Conductor, Carlo Peroni

The quality of a first act does not always indicate later values. Last night, after a slow paced start which retarded the progress of the entire opera, the cast finally gathered momentum for the real acting of the evening. With the rising of the curtain on the second act the change was perceptible. Rhythm, not metrical pulsing but the less tangible rhythm of music of large form, issued from the performance. Where a rather aimless singing had filled the earlier portion of the play, definitive purpose now was made clear. In the opening dilly-dallying, principals and lesser characters had been equally at fault. Even the chorus had sung without much show of interest and with no enthusiasm. How look for verve among chorus folk when principals comport themselves as though convinced that acting is mere mechanics, singing a matter of breath control? The supposed love scenes between Miss Axman and Mr. Tafuro became vocal gymnastics and the veriest posturings. There was no attempt to foster illusion. One heard only what the composer had written on the staves. Yet there are few operas so much in need of keen interpretation as is "Tosca."

But when Miss Axman had finally found her stride in the second act she sang with much feeling and acted with a warm abandon. Her tilting with the Baron was vividly tinged with a feeling of reality. She sang as if she were honestly "creating" a rôle, thinking and visualizing rather than depending on established routine.

Mr. Conati's Baron Scarpia was a match for Miss Axman's better moments. He limned his part with clear outline. He sang with fervor and apparent tenseness. Indeed the high point of the opera, the long scene in the second act which is unfolded principally by Tosca and the Baron, evolved clear and unhampered. At the skilled hands of these two, it was sharply descriptive.

The remaining players encompassed their parts not too felicitously. Mr. Tafuro's Mario proved to be a rather stiff sort of person, and Mr. Mongelli's Cesare companioned him in this all too well. Artificial though their parts be, one might easily have expected a more forceful outcome. On other occasions they have acquitted themselves in more praiseworthy fashion.

C. S. S.

In the afternoon the opera was "Martha," with this cast:

Lady Harriet.....Consuelo Escobar
Nancy.....Bernice Schalker
Lionel.....Dimitri Onofrei
Plunkett.....Giuseppe Interrante
Sheriff.....Luigi de Sesare
Tristan.....Natale Cervi
Conductor, Carlo Peroni

"Martha" proved of something less than the best level of San Carlo accomplishment, presumably because of exigencies of casting. Only at the close of the afternoon, in the added group of dances, was a stirring note provided with the entrance of the accomplished Vechlav Swoboda, who has charge of the company's ballets, in a "Marine Dance." Consuelo Escobar's middle register was agreeable in her singing of the part of Lady Harriet, and Bernice Schalker showed comedy feeling in her impersonation of Nancy. The men who sang the parts of Plunkett and Lionel worked well together, and Natale Cervi made a good deal of meager opportunities in the rôle of Tristan.

Mieczyslaw Münz

Mieczyslaw Münz, pianist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall before an audience of good size and appreciative disposition. He played six sonatas of Scarlatti, Schumann's Fantasia in C, a Minuet by Laburiski, two "Fairy Tales" of Medtner, a Fauré Impromptu and three Chopin items.

An unusual and challenging program. But why six of Scarlatti's sonatas? There was hardly enough contrast in the group to sustain interest, and the repetitions became tedious. But Mr. Münz runs to long piano pieces. Schumann's Fantasia, for example. Here, to be sure, is no lack of contrasted beauties, nor, under the fingers of this artist, of extreme dynamic variety; even to exaggeration.

For Mr. Münz's playing was brilliant, erratic and wilful as ever. Who could have turned off the Fauré Impromptu more dazzlingly? But the essence of Schuman is hardly to be revealed by alternate hammerings and whisperings. Mr. Münz can do pretty much as he likes with the keys of a piano. Some day, we hope, he will use them less theatrically.

There is a young Polish pianist named Wiktor Laburiski, who presumably was the composer of the minuet which, according to the program, was played for the first time. The piece has a peasant tang; one can imagine a Chauve-Souris chorus stepping to it. The audience loved it.

L. A. S.

BABE RUTH WRITES VERSE IN NOVEL BIBLE

Maine Volume of 31,173 Verses Written by Hand

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 21 (AP)—Babe Ruth is now associated with President Coolidge and 31-171 other persons as writers of the world's largest and most novel Bible. Fittingly enough, it was part of the Book of Ruth which the Babe wrote. That it was the last verse of the Book has no special significance.

While in uniform at Bayside Park, the "home run king" was approached by Edmund T. Garland, superintendent of the Bible Society of Maine, which is sponsoring the new Bible.

The Bible is not yet half completed and Mr. Garland expects that it will require nearly two years more to finish. President Coolidge inscribed the first verse of the Book of Genesis. Every one of its 31,173 verses are to be written by hand and also, by 31,173 different hands.

When he reached the Book of Ruth, Mr. Garland decided to add another novel touch to the work by restricting the writers of those chapters to persons by the name of Ruth. Until Babe Ruth penned the last verse of the book Tuesday all of the preceding verses had been written by girls named Ruth.

NOVELIST'S HOME TO BE SOLD

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 21 (Special)—The home of Herman Melville, author of "Moby Dick," "Piazza Tales" and many other sea stories, is reported to be for sale. The estate, known as "Arrowhead," is in Holmes Road and commands a view of Mt. Greylock, highest of the peaks in Massachusetts.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE ORATORS ENTER STATE POLITICAL FRAY

Coached at Party Headquarters, They Mount Hustings Along With Veteran Campaigners—Rallies Seek to Rouse Apathetic Voters

From Democratic campaign headquarters in the American House today a score or more of speakers left to address meetings in many cities and towns in Massachusetts. Many of the speakers in the campaign now being made by the Democrats are members of the Boston University Law School Democratic Club, of volunteers from the Boston University school of business administration, from the Harvard Democratic Club and young women from Simmons College and the Emerson School of Oratory. Noonday meetings are held at Democratic headquarters where the volunteers are coached in the issues of the campaign and in stump speaking.

The Republican Associates, a young men's volunteer organization under the management of Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., start today on speaking engagements all over the State. These speaking engagements are to be maintained until election day.

Series of Rallies

At rallies tonight in Springfield and Westfield Alfred H. Chapin Jr. of Springfield, chairman of the executive committee of the Associates, and Henry Parkman Jr. of Boston will appear on the platform with Senator Butler, Governor Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor Allen and the other speakers.

They will also speak at rallies in Holyoke and Northampton tomorrow night and will appear with the candidates at a rally in Quincy Friday night. Next Monday night Mr. Parkman will be at rallies in Worcester, Southbridge and Plymouth, accompanied by Henry Goldberg of Boston University law school, leader of the school's championship debating team.

Mr. Lodge will speak at rallies in Everett, Oct. 27; Lynn, Oct. 28; Salem and Beverly, Oct. 29, and with other young men of his organization will speak at rallies in Boston on the night of Oct. 30.

The executive committee of the Republican Associates is organizing branches throughout the State, taking in the younger voters.

Mrs. A. J. George, lecturer on current events, in a radio speech this forenoon, said: "To every Republican voter in Massachusetts there is a direct and personal challenge to go to the polls at the state election on Nov. 2. Never has there impended a more important and significant election in this Commonwealth. The eyes of the entire Nation are upon Massachusetts, awaiting the outcome The greatest ambition of the Democratic Party today throughout the United States is to bring about, if possible, the defeat of Senator Butler. If such a thing could be accomplished a cry would go up from coast to coast that Massachusetts, the home State of President Coolidge, had turned its back upon him."

At rallies of Republicans at Pittsfield and Greenfield last night, Senator Butler amplified his opposition to the tariff manifesto issued by a group of international bankers. He called on the wage earners of Massachusetts to unite behind the Republican ticket to prevent any attempt which may be made to break down the existing tariff schedules.

Support of the President

Governor Fuller at the same rallies said that "a great indorsement of President Coolidge at the polls next month will assure his renomination for the Presidency two years hence."

David I. Walsh, formerly Democratic United States Senator from Massachusetts, at rallies in Lowell and Lawrence last night, said that industrial and commercial conditions in the State today furnish the Republicans no ground for claiming that prosperous conditions obtain across the entire country.

Walter S. Hutchins, the Socialist Party's candidate for Governor, spoke last night at the Socialist rally in Salem, and criticized the Democratic and Republican Parties for "putting up false issues in the campaign."

"Republican prosperity," he said, "is a myth, while the Democras only issue is 'booze.' And that issue is an utterly false one. For if Mr. Gaston were elected unanimously, he could no change the Volstead Act, which is a federal law, not a Massachusetts one."

Leader of Girl Scouts

MISS ELVA MURRAY
Appointed Director of Springfield District

DIRECTOR OF GIRL SCOUTS APPOINTED

Springfield District Names Miss Elva Murray

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 21 (Special) Miss Elva Murray, formerly of Medfield, Mass., and for the last two years Girl Scout director in Hammond, Ind., has been appointed director of the Springfield Girl Scouts, to succeed Miss Edith Sinnett, who recently went to a similar post in Boston.

Miss Murray will take her new post on Nov. 1. She is a graduate of Boston University and, though one of the youngest Scout directors, she has made a reputation for progressive and energetic work. Her first year's work in Hammond was so fruitful that a citizen of that city was influenced to give the Scouts a $10,000 camp.

Miss Murray became a Girl Scout in Medfield in 1915, and has many medals to her credit. In 1923 she was sent as Girl Scout representative to France in the Good Will delegation. Springfield Council has gained an enviable place among Girl Scout organizations, and the choice of a director comes after several months' earnest consideration.

QUEEN'S SOCIAL WORK AFTER WAR OUTLINED

Personal reminiscences of Queen Marie of Rumania were given this morning by Mrs. Mary Haley Moran of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the Thursday meeting of the political department. Enrolled with the social workers' group of the Red Cross, Mrs. Moran went into Rumania after the Armistice as one of a group of 60 workers from Paris.

Her work was with the Balkan commission on relief work such as feeding, giving out clothing and other aid of various kinds. Queen Marie was closely allied to this work and took great personal interest in it. Very often she went herself with members of the organization and took charge of the distribution of clothing.

Following Mrs. Moran's talk was a political rally addressed by Mrs. James D. T. Tillinghast, chairman of the women's division of the Republican state committee, and Arthur K. Reading, district attorney for Middlesex County and candidate for election as Attorney-General.

PAYMENT OF MAINE SHERIFF IS ORDERED

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 21 (AP)—Justice Charles J. Barnes in Supreme Court yesterday ordered that the salary of Sheriff John M. Eastman of Kennebec County which has been held up since last May, be paid at once. The order followed a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus brought by the sheriff.

Sheriff Eastman took office last May following the ousting from office of Henry L. Cummings, when Governor Brewster removed the latter for laxity in office.

PRESS ASSOCIATION HEARS MRS. ANDREWS

Dr. Fannie Fern Andrews, recently returned from Europe and who addressed the New England Woman's Press Association at the Hotel Victoria, said that she found the people in all lands seeking peace and friendliness, and believed that this sentiment could be organized, strengthened and enlightened so that the propaganda of "war and hate" would find no lodging place.

SCRUTINIZING CHARGE OF SCHOOL NEPOTISM

The Boston School Committee has taken under advisement the charge of nepotism, brought against it by the Boston Finance Commission. While no further information was given out, following an executive session of the board yesterday, it is understood that a public hearing on the matter will be held, and that a special meeting of the School Committee will be called for next Monday evening that some action may be taken.

The School Committee recently organized a new office, that of sanitary inspector, and appointed thereto John M. Sullivan, a brother of Edward M. Sullivan, a member of the committee. The Finance Commission has declared that this was illegal and an act of nepotism, that if any such office was to be instituted it should be done by the Schoolhouse Commission.

YOUNG PEOPLE SHOW INTEREST IN PROHIBITION, SURVEY SHOWS

Progressive Reports Made at State W. C. T. U. Meeting at Melrose—Army Officer Defends Dry Laws

Thousands of young men and women between the ages of 14 and 25 years, and additional thousands of boys and girls from 6 to 12 years old, have come forward in support of prohibition during the last year, declared officers and chairmen of departments and committees reporting at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. now in session at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Melrose.

This is taken as strong rebuttal of propaganda of the liquor interests that young people are incited to drunkenness and law-breaking by reason of the prohibition of intoxicating liquor. These reports brought out further that much larger numbers of mature men and women, also, were showing a real, deep, and intelligent interest in the prohibition cause, the work that was being done to promote it, and the results that have been attained.

This is particularly noticeable at booths conducted by the organization at county fairs, expositions and elsewhere, the reports stated. Instead of passing by, perhaps with a laugh or a jibe, as formerly, men and women now come up to the booths and ask questions seriously because they want to know the answers. They listen attentively and weigh the statements. Mere argumentation is seldom encountered. Contrast was drawn between this condition and the days not many years ago when the booths were passed by with scarcely a glance. It brought the encouraging assurance that the work thanklessly carried on at first by a few devoted persons who saw the light had been powerfully at work always, although it took a long time to see the results of it, and thus proved the wisdom of continuing straight ahead.

Reports of this nature were made by Miss Laura A. Jones, for the Christian citizenship department, Mrs. Cora J. Boodry of the Americanization department, Mrs. Emma L. Transeau of the scientific temperance instruction department, and others.

Among other things they stated that the Young People's Branch doubled its membership the last year and the Loyal Temperance Legion has grown noticeably. Ten thousand Massachusetts children, under the age of 14 years, have signed the pledge.

Speaking at the afternoon session yesterday, Maj. F. B. Ebbert of the United States Army, assigned to duty in the prohibition service, declared that modification of the Volstead Act would make it absolutely legal to sell any kind of intoxicating liquors of any percentage, even at soda fountains or other places of refreshment.

He called upon the American people to wake up and see the subtle ways the liquor interests are trying to attain their ends, saying one thing and meaning another, asking for 2¾ per cent alcohol and by a quibble of terms, getting, if their wish goes through, exactly what they had before prohibition.

He warned them not to be deceived by the insistence of these interests that they did not want the old saloon to come back. He pointed out that it was the duty of every advocate of prohibition to support it with his vote on election day as the opponents of prohibition will be out in force with their ballots.

"My friends, the Eighteenth Amendment is in our Constitution and you put it there," he asserted in closing. "It was put there in the only legal way it could be put there and no other amendment to our Constitution ever received such a great percentage of support from the voters. We cannot rip it out of our Constitution, and if we modify our prohibition laws we will have worse conditions than we ever had before."

The convention will close this evening with a banquet. Governor Fuller is to send a representative bearing his greetings. Miss Isabel McCorkindale of Brisbane, Australia, is to speak. Albert F. Gilmore, editor of The Christian Science Journal and Christian Science Sentinel is to speak as is also Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University.

ADMINISTRATION FAVORS TARIFF

(Continued from Page 1)

European industry more than the removal of continental restrictions.

Neither the President nor Mr. Mellon has hazarded a guess as to the origin of the manifesto, nor the reason for its appearance at this particular time. The only connection which officials see between the drive for tariff reductions and the debt settlements is that the argument is bound to be raised anew that Europe can its debts only if it is allowed to send more goods to the United States.

This view, it was indicated, is not held by Administration officials. They see in the manifesto no indications of a forthcoming effort for revision of debt settlements, nor any signicant application to America other than the general interest of the United States in European recovery.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The American Government is preparing to declare publicly that it does not consider the recent financiers' manifesto against world trade restrictions as applying to the United States.

Coincident with the White House conference it was made known that the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce, composed of business men who are members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, had prepared a tariff report saying that American business and American labor had come to the "studied decision" that American living standards must be protected and that "no action which will tend to lower them can have other than an unfortunate effect."

British Industrialists Give Their Views on Manifesto

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 21—"I welcome the scheme with both hands, it would benefit the ship-repairing industry," said Sir William Diamond, president of the South Wales Dry Dock Owners' Federation in an interview on the bankers' international manifesto for the removal of European trade barriers.

Sir James Martin, president of the London Chamber of Commerce was more guarded. "Economic freedom is the best hope of restoring world trade and commerce," he remarked, adding however, "but an opinion of an eminent body of men will not carry us very far."

Sir Allan Smith, chairman of the management board of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation is also doubtful. "This country," he said, "is not in position at present to deal with this subject, and it will not be until it can straighten out inter-empire difficulties of production and even of competition."

Sir William Seager, president of the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce, stated: "All my life I have been an ardent free-trader and I still believe that this Nation has derived much of its greatness from free trade. Nevertheless I am bound to confess that this country cannot stand alone." Similar views were heard on the London Stock Exchange where the manifesto is not considered to have affected prices of shares.

WOMEN CLUBS IN FALL MEETING

State Federation Takes Action on Legislative Matters

HYANNIS, Mass., Oct. 21 (Special)—Notable action was taken by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, holding its annual fall meeting in the Hyannis Theater yesterday, when it voted to present proposed state and national legislative measures to the member clubs for purposes of education only and not for indorsement.

Heretofore it has been the custom for the executive committee to decide on certain measurs as properly receiving the attention of the federation. These were passed on to local clubs with the recommendation that certain of them be indorsed and others studied during the coming months preparatory to final action at the mid-winter meeting.

It was decided yesterday that for one year measures will be presented for study only, the members being requested to study them for their own and general enlightenment, but the federation itself will not be called upon to take action concerning them.

The meeting was attended by 565 delegates from all over the State. It was opened with the singing of "America, the Beautiful," and a brief address by Mrs. Arthur Devens Potter of Greenfield, president. Edward C. Hinckley of Hyannis, former member of the Massachusetts Legislature, presented the key of Hyannis to the federation. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, addressed the federation on "The Education That Transforms the Commonplace."

WELLESLEY JUNIORS ELECT MISS DYSON

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 20 (Special)—The junior class at Wellesley has recently elected Miss Helen Dyson of Hazelton, Pa., class president; Miss Helen Atwill, Lynn, Mass., vice-president; Miss Margaret McJennett, Greenbush, Mass., recording secretary; Miss Agnes Dugan, Albany, N. Y., corresponding secretary, and Miss Elizabeth Farrar, Brooklyn, N. Y., treasurer.

The class factotums are the Misses Helen Hefferan, Chicago, and Elsbeth Thexton, Lake Water, Fla. The executive committee comprises the Misses Bertha Adkins, Salisbury, Md.; Martha Biehle, St. Louis, Mo., and Fanny Catlett, Gloucester, Va. Miss Pauline Florsheim of Little Rock, Ark., is song leader.

DRASTIC TARIFF CHANGE OPPOSED

(Continued from Page 1)

such as a car, radio, piano, jewelry or clothes, since this practice tends to encourage extravagance."

Even if there is false prosperity, as, for instance, in the automobile industry, there is always a permanent gain in the end in the improved art of manufacture, said Professor Bullock.

Safeguarding Prosperity

"As an industrial nation, America is dependent on the prosperity of her workers, and since we are a nation of high-wage earners, there is only one way of retaining that enviable distinction, i. e., by a protective tariff," declared Miss Ethel Syford, associate editor of the Trend, at the luncheon of the A. I. M. at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, today. Her subject was "Safeguarding American Prosperity."

Miss Syford said in part:

"America is prosperous because sher has the form of constitutional government that offers the highest degree of protection and the strongest guarantees of the rights of private property and the sanctity of individual contracts, the independence of the judiciary, and the freedom of enterprise. Industrial men, by virtue of their guardianship of the welfare of their workers, become, automatically, the guardians of our Constitution.

"Again, America is prosperous because she is free to take advantage of the organizing genius and manufacturing sense of her leaders. And if in any country there has arisen jealousy, opposition, hindrance, whether governmental or from mistaken social and economic theories, to their free action and to their reaping the just reward of their own truly beneficent activity, industry and commerce cannot but languish, and those very classes from which such opposition arises be the first to suffer and the last to recover."

Vast Natural Resources

More than 1000 persons attended the banquet in the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel last night, when Charles A. Eaton (R.), Representative from New Jersey, attributed America's prosperity to the enormous productivity of the people through their industries. He said, in part:

"We possess a vast country of unlimited natural resources, of infinite diversity of climate and soil, and with these materials we have been free to develop a new material civilization.

"The American worker above all workers in the world, has been equipped with power and power-operated machinery. The average American worker today has at his disposal almost four horsepower of electric and steam power.

"It has been estimated that the electric power alone in this country does the work every 12 months of 170,000,000 men. This, added to good management, wise financing and personal industry and initiative, makes it possible for the American producer to cause a very large surplus, and out of this surplus grows our ever-expanding prosperity.

Wages $40,000,000,000 Yearly

"Tracing the growth of the wealth of the world from 150 years ago when it was $100,000,000,000 to today when that of the United States alone is $350,000,000,000, Mr. Eaton said that salaries and wages paid by all branches of industry aggregate $40,000,000,000 yearly. The output of our manufacturing industries approximate $60,000,000,000 a year," he said.

"Last year our foreign trade amounted to more than $9,000,000,000 and our investments in foreign countries total more than $10,000,000,000, while last year private loans to private enterprises in foreign countries reached $1,000,000,000," continued the speaker. "Other nations owe us $15,000,000,000 in principal and interest and our agricultural products in 1925 amounted to more than $12,000,000,000.

"While our population constitutes only about 5 per cent of the world's total, we consume annually 50 per cent of the world's production of the great standard basis of all fabrication: coal, iron, oil, steel, cotton, copper, and timber. We use 50 per cent of the world's total output of shoes and print paper, 90 per cent of the world's automobiles, almost half of the world's railroad mileage, and three-quarters of the world's telephone and telegraph equipment," Mr. Eaton stated.

Officers for the ensuing year were re-elected as follows: Joseph C. Kimball, Haverhill, president; Col. Benjamin A. Franklin, Mittineague; Col. Frederick H. Payne, Greenfield; Wallace D. Kenyon, North Attleboro, and Frank P. Cox, West Lynn, vice-presidents; George R. Conroy, literary secretary and secretary to the executive committee, and Charles R. Gow, assistant treasurer. W. Irving Bullard was elected treasurer.

49 P. C. Industrial Waste Shown in Trade Inquiry

Improvement of organization and executive control, a better balancing of productive capacity with actual demand, wider use of industrial statistics, wider adoption of uniform cost accounting methods, simplification and standardization of products, prevention of accidents, the improvement of industrial relations, as ways and means for reducing waste in industry were urged at the eleventh annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts in its second session today by Ray M. Hudson, chief of the division of simplified practice of the United States Department of Commerce.

Major causes as outlined by Mr. Hudson for waste in industry are: (1) Low production due to faulty management of materials, machinery equipment and men; (2) interrupted production caused by idle men, materials, plants, and equipment; (3) restricted production intentionally caused by owners, management of labor, and (4) lost production caused by physical defects and industrial accidents.

Declaring that poor management is 50 per cent to blame for waste, while labor is held responsible for 25 per cent, the amount chargeable to outside contracts out of their control was least of all, Mr. Hudson said that the men's clothing industry suffered the largest waste, probably because of the constantly changing styles. A committee of 18 industrial engineers compiled the following table under the guidance of Secretary Hoover:

Metal trades	26%
Boot and shoe manufacturing	41 "
Textile manufacturing	48 "
Building	53 "
Printing	58 "
Men's clothing	64 "
Average	49%

"Roughly speaking, practically one-half the material, labor, energy and human effort expended in these industries is lost or wasted, i. e., spent without tangible return," Mr. Hudson said in commenting on the above study of six major industries. "If the waste factor of these is typical of all, with their annual output of more than $60,000,000,000 goods, the American citizen suffers a tremendous burden of the cost."

Mr. Hudson briefly traced the operations of his division and in conclusion praised Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, for his accomplishments in cutting waste in American industry.

WOMEN'S CLUB STUDIES AID TO DELINQUENTS

Women police, women probation officers and women in other branches of public work dealing with delinquent children are necessary to the proper administration of the work, Miss Mary E. Driscoll, field agent of the National Civic Federation, told the meeting of the Women's Club at the Park Street Church last evening, on the problem of the girl in public institutions.

Such children should not be considered failures, she said. Most of them never have had a real chance. They represent the failure of society in general, of the home, the Sunday school and other social agencies to meet their need. The problem of dealing with them can better be handled by women than by men, she declared. Miss Driscoll was the first woman to serve on the Boston Licensing Board and the first to be appointed to the Massachusetts Probation Commission.

SPECIAL ELECTION DATE SET

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 21 (AP)—Governor Brewster has fixed Nov. 29 as the date for the special election to be held in the city of Bath to elect a Representative to the Legislature, to fill the vacancy there.

BUSINESS HEADS TO STUDY WASTE

Boston Trade Groups to Join in Meeting on Management Short-Cuts

Progress that has been made during the past five years in the elimination of waste in management is to be outlined at the management meeting in the Hotel Vendome tonight. This is one of a nation-wide series of similar meetings, to be held in 125 cities of the country prior to Nov. 1.

Presentation of the most approved methods of industrial and business management is also scheduled for the meeting tonight, which begins with a dinner at 6 p. m., with Joseph C. Kimball, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, presiding.

Speakers and their topics are: Ray M. Hudson, chief of the division of simplified practice, United States Department of Commerce, on "Stabilizing Business Through Waste Elimination"; William F. Phillips, manager of the accounting machine department of the Remington Typewriter Company, on "Progress in Waste Elimination"; Prof. Willard E. Freeland of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on "Waste in Advertising."

Organizations co-operating in the Boston meeting tonight are: Boston Chamber of Commerce, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, New England council, Manufacturers' Research Association, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Taylor Society, Society of Industrial Engineers, National Association of Cost Accountants, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston University School of Business Administration and affiliated technical societies of Boston.

In connection with the meeting, John W. O'Leary, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, issued a statement on "Management Week," outlining the attention devoted to the movement for elimination of waste in industry by the national chamber. He points out that the movement originated in the efforts of the War Industries Board and the national war service committees, to simplify and standardize specifications for war materials and other goods made during the war.

Gilbert Murray Conducts Informal Harvard Forums

With the informal discussion this afternoon at 4:30 in the Straus Hall common room at Harvard of some phases in his last two lectures of the course he is giving during the first semester as holder of the Charles Eliot Norton chair of poetry, Prof. Gilbert Murray of Oxford University definitely established that extremely important aspect of the lectureship which is the more leisurely working out with small groups of students such problems as occur to them in the study of the progress of poetry from ancient to modern times. The two lectures discussed were upon "The Molpê," or dance-and-song pattern of ancient classical poetry, and "The Drama" as influencing the poetry of all lands.

In his lecture upon "The Molpê" which is the Greek word applied to the poetic form inevitably accompanied by song and employed by ancient peoples as expression of the things they prayed for, Professor Murray described variously the early Molpê of the Bard who was the leader of the chorus, and the Molpê of the chorus which often competed with other choruses.

Poetry and Music

The bards and choruses must have made the poetry of the earth, while it is commonly acknowledged that Apollo and the Muses made the "poetry of heaven." Professor Murray said it was to be remembered that the poetry of the bard did not stand alone, but was caught up in music, its rhythms deepened by the swing of the dance, although "dance" and "music" bore entirely different meanings then from those attributed to them now. Neither, then, was so specialized and developed and both were far frailer and gentler things, but they went always together.

Professor Murray pointed to the many descriptions that have been made of the doings of the early bards. On the shield of Heracles, among the emblazonry "there was a Dance of the Immortals and i nthe midst the child of Zeus and eLto harped with a golden lyre; and the Muses of Olympus started the song, like women lifting up sweet voices."

On the shield of Achilles there was a "labyrinch dance"; there a bard "started the dance" with his harping, the professional tumblers added to the entertainment.

At the feast of the Castle of Alcinous the bard Demodocus was invited to sing a Lay, or narrative poem, and he duly sang one, but he process followed was surprising, for it is set forth:

"So spake Alcinous; and a herald went up to fetch the bard's harp from the King's house. And there rose up the chosen public umpires, nine in all, and they made smooth the dancing ground and wide the meeting place. And the herald brought the harp to Demodocus and he went into the middle; and on either side of him rose youths in their prime, skilled in dancing, and they beat the floor with their feet. Then he touched his harp and began sweetly to sing."

It was all intelligible enough, as Professor Murray said, but when we ask a modern poet to recite his works to us we do not expect nine policemen to clear the ground. It is the more curious, Professor Murray thought, because Demodocus did not sing a lyric or a mere song; he sang a regular lay or narrative poem.

Professor Murray then traced the permanence of certain aspects considered inevitable to good poetry as having been the aspects which made the character and established the early traditions of classical poetry. He thought that the tradition which had remained a thing permanent, even admitting innumerable variations and chances, had had their origin in the primitive Molpê, which is the fountain head of ancient classical poetry and that all tradition, if there is a tradition in poetry, had risen in the days when the Molpê was the primary poetry form.

The influence of the Molpê could be traced in later Greek literature and through Greek into Latin, and on into the higher style of verse in mediæval and modern Europe, a thing which was permanent, even though it passed through innumerable changes, building still, as it builded many thousand years ago, the indefinable wonder that we call poetry.

Professor Murray said he would suggest that the difference between that modern poetry which we felt to be in the main stream of great art and that which, however attractive and amusing, seems to be pursuing a byway or a backwater, may lie in the following on non-following of the paths shown by this age old, and almost eternal Molpê.

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NEW PRO HOCKEY LEAGUE FORMED

Canadian-American Organization Will Have at Least Five Teams

The new Canadian-American Professional Hookey League was organized at a meeting of the officials at the Boston Athletic Association this morning. It embraces a circuit of five clubs, Boston, Quebec, Providence, New Haven and Springfield. The meeting adjourned at noon to take up further matters after luncheon, during which time it was hoped that one other possible franchise seeker might be heard from, namely Brooklyn.

The franchises were purchased this morning and Charles C. Clapp of Boston, temporary secretary-treasurer and chairman at the last meeting, was elected president as well as secretary-treasurer. An agreement with the National Hockey League, similar to those between that body and other professional leagues, was approved and accepted.

New Haven has entered although its rink will not be available until Jan. 1. In the meantime its home games will be played at the rink of the team which is scheduled for that day. At the afternoon meeting the matter of a schedule was to be taken up and it was hoped that the opening would be Nov. 26.

Montreal and Ottawa, possibilities at the last meeting, were withdrawn today. Quebec, represented by Henri Fontaine, temporary president at the last meeting, is particularly desirous and according to a telegram sent him from that city, many hockey fans were grouped about the bulletin board of a newspaper awaiting news of the league.

Boston was represented by George V. Brown, Springfield by George F. Sears, Quebec by Henri Fontaine, New Haven by George Wiess and A. Podoloff, Providence by Judge J. E. Dooley and H. C. Milot; others attending were Joseph Page of the Canadian-Pacific Railroad, Thomas J. Kanaly of the B. A. A., and Albert Gieger of the B. A. A., Boston Arena and Providence.

NEW ATHLETIC COUNCIL FORMED

Body Closer to Sports—Vermont Opens 1927 Schedule

Another athletic council has been formed at Harvard University, one composed of the five major sport captains and managers. This committee was formed yesterday in the office of William J. Bingham, director of athletics, and its purpose is to take over the athletic duties of the Student Council.

It has been the opinion of many that a body closer to the athletes than that of the Student Council should take up the athletic problems and this new organization, it is believed, will be in a position to be better informed as to such duties. It will be known as the Undergraduate Athletic Council. J R. Burke '27 and C. H. Weymer '27, varsity football and crew managers respectively, have been elected president and secretary for this college year.

This new council will have the authority to recommend the "H" in cases where the athlete has not faced Yale or Princeton in a major contest. The findings and recommendations of this new body will go to the student council and then to the governing body of athletics, the committee for the regulation of athletic sports, of which Mr. Bingham is chairman. This latter committee consists of three undergraduates, three members of the faculty and three graduates.

It was also announced last night that the University of Vermont football eleven will open the Crimson schedule next fall. The next two dates are still open, and then follow Dartmouth, Indiana, Princeton, Brown and Yale in the order named.

Mr. Bingham has designed a certificate to be awarded to men who have successfully competed in major sports at the university and won their letters. The new award is to be called an "H" certificate, and it tells what sport its possessor gained his right to wear the letter in.

That men who have won letters at Harvard in the past may get certificates, arrangements have been made that the new awards may be issued to such men from the Harvard Athletic Association on receipt of application.

Some 700,000 Tickets Sought for One Game

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—With only 100,000 seats available, some 700,000 tickets have been sought for the football game at Soldier's Field Stadium here Nov. 27 between the United States Naval Academy and the United States Military Academy, it is announced here. The South Park commissioners, in charge of the Stadium and arrangements for the game, have received applications for 500,000 tickets and it has only 40,000 to distribute, it is stated by E. J. Kelly, president of the board of commissioners.

Word comes from Annapolis that more than 100,000 tickets have been asked of the Naval Academy and its block is limited to 30,000. It is believed that a similar situation exists at West Point, which was allotted 30,000.

It was decided by the commissioners here yesterday that $15 would be the top price for single tickets. Some 20,000 seats along the sidelines and in the south stand are to sell for that price. The others are to cost $10 each. The auction of 470 boxes realized $120,000, it is stated. Some 40,000 general admission tickets will be sold to raise the total receipts to $638,000.

BROWN TEAMS HAVE HEAVY SCHEDULES

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 21 (AP)—The Brown University track team will attempt one of the most ambitious schedules in recent years next spring, comprising one intercollegiate meet, fiev dual meets and an interclass meet, according to an announcement made by track manager Alan P. Fort '27. The 1926 cross-country team will engage in two dual meets, a triangular meet and one intercollegate meet. The schedules follow:

Track—April 16—Interclass; 23—Rhode Island State College; 30—Colby at Waterville.

May 7—Bowdoin College; 14—Columbia University at New York; 20-21—New England Intercollegiates at Boston; 28—Wesleyan University.

Cross-country—Oct. 22—Rhode Island State College at Kingston, R. I.; 29—University of New Hampshire, Brown University and Dartmouth College at Hanover, N. H.

Nov. 6—Union College at Schenectady; 12—New England Intercollegiates at Boston.

LORD MAYOR TO START MATCH

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 21—The Lord Mayor of London will make the first move in the chess match which is to be played by cable between London and Chicago at the Spring Garden's Galleries here Nov. 6.

RECORD ENTRY LIST FOR THE SQUASH-TENNIS CLUB HONORS

Seven Clubs Listed for Class A Race, 10 Entered for Class B, While 12 Are in Class C Series—Schedules for 1926-27 Are Given Out

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—The greatest number of teams ever competing in the annual metropolitan squash-tennis team championships in the various classes will be engaged in the event this year, according to the schedule just made public by the officials of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis Association. Twenty-nine teams, representing 13 clubs are listed in the Class A, Class B, or Class C series. This represents an increase of one team in Class A(and three in Class B, while Class C has one additional member, with one team in the 1926 list dropping out.

New York Athletic Club, which made an ineffectual attempt to get into Class A last year, is the added member of the list in the senior event, with all the others still engaged. This makes a total of seven clubs.

The same seven are also engaged in Class B, as they were in 1926, but three clubs that had previously confined their efforts to Class C decided to enter also, on account of the promotion of many of their members to Class B ranks in the 1926 list. These are the Short Hills Club; the Interfraternity Club, formerly entitled the Fraternities Club, and the Gramercy Park Club. With such a record-breaking list, it was necessary to start at once, and the competition will begin tommorrow, the earliest date ever fixed for the start of the struggle.

City Athletic Club, which furnished a semi-finalist in the National Class C individual championship last spring, is the added team in the Class C schedule, but the Montclair Athletic Club decided to withdraw from that competition, and confine its efforts to the higher classes.

In the individual events, sponsored by the National Squash Tennis Association, two new events are scheduled, to replace others which have lapsed. In place of the invitation formerly sponsored by the Squash Club, Yale Club, at Rye, for the first, time, has announced an invitation tourney there, over Lincoln's birthday. This replaces the old handicap event. The schedules:

TOURNAMENTS

Nov. 12—Fall Scratch, at New York Athletic Club.

Dec. 3—Invitation, at Princeton Club.

Jan. 14—Invitation, at Yale Club; Class C individual championship, at Interfraternity Club. 22—New Jersey championship, at Montclair Athletic Club.

Feb. 4—National Veteran championship, at Crescent Athletic Club; Class M individual championship, at Columbia University Club. 11—Invitation, Westchester-Biltmore Club; Western championship, University Club, St. Louis, Mo. 18—Invitation, at Whitehall Club.

March 4—National championship, at Harvard Club. 18—National open championship, at Shelton Club.

Metropolitan Team Championships

CLASS A

Nov. 3—Montclair A. C. at Harvard Club; New York A. C. at Princeton Club; Columbia U. Club at Crescent A. C. 10—Harvard Club at New York A. C.; Montclair A. C. at Princeton Club; Yale Club at Columbia U. Club. 17—Columbia U. Club at Harvard Club; Montclair A. C. at New York A. C.; Crescent A. C. at Yale Club. 24—Harvard Club at Princeton Club; New York A. C. at Yale Club; Montclair A. C. at Crescent A. C.

Dec. 1—Harvard Club at Crescent A. C.; New York A. C. at Columbia U. Club; Princeton Club at Yale Club. 8—Columbia U. Club at Princeton Club; Montclair A. C. at Yale Club; Crescent A. C. at New York A. C. 15—Yale Club at Harvard Club; Montclair A. C. at Columbia U. Club; Princeton Club at Crescent A. C.

Jan. 12—Montclair A. C. at Harvard Club; Princeton Club at New York A. C.; Crescent A. C. at Columbia U. Club. 19—New York A. C. at Harvard Club; Montclair A. C. at Princeton Club; Columbia U. Club at Yale Club. 26—Harvard Club at Columbia U. Club; Montclair A. C. at New York A. C.; Yale Club at Crescent A. C.

Feb. 2—Crescent A. C. at Harvard Club; Yale Club at New York A. C.; Princeton Club at Columbia U. Club. 9—Montclair A. C. at Crescent A. C.; Columbia U. Club at New York A. C.; Yale Club at Princeton Club. 16—Princeton Club at Harvard Club; Montclair A. C. at Yale Club; New York A. C. at Crescent A. C. 23—Harvard Club at Yale Club; Montclair A. C. at Columbia U. Club; Crescent A. C. at Princeton Club.

CLASS B

Oct. 22—Yale Club at Harvard Club; Princeton Club at Interfraternity Club; Gramercy Park Club at New York A. C.; Montclair A. C. at Columbia U. Club; Short Hills Club at Crescent A. C.; 29—Harvard Club at Princeton Club; Short Hills Club at Yale Club; New York A. C. at Interfraternity Club; Montclair A. C. at Gramercy Park Club; Crescent A. C. at Columbia U. Club.

Nov. 5—Harvard Club at New York A. C.; Princeton Club at Yale Club; Montclair A. C. at Interfraternity Club; Gramercy Park Club at Crescent A. C.; Short Hills Club at Columbia U. Club; 12—Montclair A. C. at Harvard Club; Yale Club at New York A. C.; Short Hills Club at Princeton Club; Crescent A. C. at Interfraternity Club; Columbia U. Club at Gramercy Park Club; 19—Crescent A. C. at Harvard Club; Montclair A. C. at Yale Club; New York A. C. at Princeton Club; Interfraternity Club at Columbia U. Club; Short Hills Club at Gramercy Park Club; 26—Harvard Club at Columbia U. Club; Yale Club at Crescent A. C.; Montclair A. C. at Princeton Club; Short Hills Club at New York A. C.; Interfraternity Club at Gramercy Park Club; Columbia U. Club at Yale Club.

Dec. 3—Gramercy Park Club at Harvard Club; Columbia U. Club at Yale Club; Crescent A. C. at Princeton Club; Montclair A. C. at New York A. C.; Short Hills Club at Interfraternity Club; 10—Harvard Club at Interfraternity Club; Yale Club at Gramercy Park Club; Princeton Club at Columbia U. Club; New York Athletic Club at Crescent A. C.; Montclair A. C. at Short Hills Club; 17—Short Hills Club at Harvard Club; Interfraternity Club at Yale Club; Princeton Club at Gramercy Park Club; Columbia U. Club at New York A. C.; Montclair A. C. at Crescent A. C.

Jan. 7—Harvard Club at Yale Club; Interfraternity Club at Princeton Club; New York A. C. at Gramercy Park Club; Montclair A. C. at Columbia University Club; Short Hills Club at Crescent A. C.; 14—Princeton Club at Harvard Club; Short Hills Club at Yale Club; Interfraternity Club at New York A. C.; Montclair A. C. at Gramercy Park Club; Columbia University Club at Crescent A. C.; 21—New York A. C. at Harvard Club; Yale Club at Princeton Club; Montclair A. C. at Interfraternity Club; Crescent A. C. at Gramercy Park Club; Short Hills Club at Columbia University Club; 28—Montclair A. C. at Harvard Club; New York A. C. at Yale Club; Short Hills Club at Princeton Club; Interfraternity Club at Crescent A. C.; Gramercy Park Club at Columbia University Club.

Feb. 4—Harvard Club at Crescent A. C.; Montclair A. C. at Yale Club; Princeton Club at New York A. C.; Columbia University Club at Interfraternity Club; Short Hills Club at Gramercy Park Club; 11—Columbia University Club at Harvard Club; Crescent A. C. at Yale Club; Montclair A. C. at Princeton Club; Short Hills Club at New York A. C.; Gramercy Park Club at Interfraternity Club; 18—Harvard Club at Gramercy Park Club; Yale Club at Columbia University Club; Princeton Club at Crescent A. C.; Montclair A. C. at New York A. C.; Short Hills at Interfraternity Club; 25—Interfraternity Club at Harvard Club; Gramercy Park Club at Yale Club; Columbia University Club at Princeton Club; Crescent A. C. at New York A. C.; Short Hills Club at Montclair A. C.

March 4—Short Hills Club at Harvard Club; Yale Club at Interfraternity Club; Gramercy Park Club at Princeton Club; New York A. C. at Columbia University Club; Montclair A. C. at Crescent A. C.

CLASS C

Nov. 1—New York A. C. at Crescent A. C.; Whitehall Club at Gramercy Park Club; City A. C. at Princeton Club; Heights Casino at Columbia U. Club; Short Hills at Harvard Club; Interfraternity Club at Yale Club. Nov. 8—Interfraternity Club at New York A. C.; Crescent A. C. at Harvard Club; Yale Club at Whitehall Club; Princeton Club at Gramercy Park Club; Columbia U. Club at Gramercy Park Club; Short Hills Club at Heights Casino. Nov. 15—New York A. C. at Whitehall Club; Crescent A. C. at Interfraternity Club; Princeton Club at Yale Club; Columbia U. Club at Gramercy Park Club; Short Hills Club at City A. C.; Heights Casino at Short Hills Club. 22—Princeton Club at New York A. C.; Whitehall Club at Crescent A. C.; Yale Club at Columbia U. Club; Interfraternity Club at Harvard Club; Short Hills Club at Gramercy Park Club; Heights Casino at City A. C. Nov. 29—New York A. C. at Coumbia U. Club; Crescent A. C. at Princeton Club; Interfraternity Club at Whitehall Club; Short Hills Club at Yale Club; Gramercy Park Club at Heights Casino; Harvard Club at City A. C.

Dec. 6—Short Hills Club at New York A. C.; Columbia U. Club at Crescent A. C.; Princeton Club at Interfraternity Club; Whitehall Club at Harvard Club; Heights Casino at Yale Club; City A. C. at Gramercy Park Club. 13—New York A. C. at Heights Casino; Short Hills Club at Crescent A. C.; Interfraternity Club at Columbia U. Club; Whitehall Club at Princeton Club; City A. C. at Yale Club; Harvard Club at Gramercy Park Club. 20—City A. C. at New York A. C.; Crescent A. C. at Heights Casino; Short Hills Club at Interfraternity Club; Columbia U. Club at Whitehall Club; Harvard Club at Princeton Club; Gramercy Park Club at Yale Club.

Jan. 10—New York A. C. at Gramercy Park Club; City A. C. at Crescent A. C.; Heights Casino at Interfraternity Club; Short Hills at Whitehall Club; Columbia U. Club at Princeton Club; Yale Club at Harvard Club. 17—Yale Club at New York A. C.; Crescent A. C. at Gramercy Park Club; Interfraternity Club at City A. C.; Whitehall Club at Heights Casino; Short Hills Club at Princeton Club; Harvard Club at Columbia U. Club. 24—New York A. C. at Harvard Club; Yale Club at Crescent A. C.; Gramercy Park Club at Interfraternity Club; City A. C. at Whitehall Club; Heights Casino at Princeton Club; Short Hills Club at Columbia U. Club.

Hockey to Replace Basketball in West

Michigan Mine School Makes the Ice Game a Major Sport

HOUGHTEN, Mich., Oct. 21—The Michigan College of Mines has substituted hockey for basketball as its major intercollegiate winter sport and voted two-thirds of its athletic fund for hockey.

The college is a member of the Northern Intercollegiate Hockey Association, which includes the following colleges: University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Wisconsin, University of North Dakota, Carleton College, Eveleth (Minn.) Junior College, Hibbing (Minn.) Junior College, Marquette Normal, Marquette University, Michigan College of Mines, North Dakota State College, University of Notre Dame, St. John's University, St. Olaf College and St. Thomas College.

Michigan College of Mines is working out a schedule which will keep the team busy throughout the hockey season. On a trip from Jan. 15 to 22, the Engineers will play Michigan State College, University of Michigan, Notre Dame, University of Chicago, Marquette University and University of Wisconsin. Home games arranged up to the present time are with St. Thomas, Notre Dame, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Other games will be scheduled before the opening of the season.

The Engineers have a wealth of experienced material from which to select a team. Training for hockey is under way now.

POLO AND GOLF AWARDS AT YALE

College Bands to Lead Singing "Walter Camp Day"

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21 (AP)—On recommendation of the Undergraduate Athletic Association, the board of control of the Yale Athletic Association, has voted the following awards:

Polo, minor Y to the following members of last year's championship intercollegiate outdoor polo team—R. W. Simmons '27, O. M. Wallop '28, F. C. Baldwin '28, Capt. W. K. Muir, E. R. Barrett, W. F. C. Guest and H. G. Ross already have received their Major "Y" for winning the United States open championship.

Golf—Numerals and charms to the following members of the championship 1929 team which defeated Princeton and won all other matches: George Ashforth, captain; A. B. Ashforth, H. W. Hubby, H. V. Joy, A. M. Knapp, E. B. Loomis, Melvin Newman and S. H. Smith.

The appointment of H. B. Stewart as assistant manager of golf for the season 1926-27 was ratified.

The occasion of the Yale-Harvard football game here on Nov. 20 has been set aside as "Walter Camp Day." Included in the impressive ceremonies planned will be the singing of "Bright College Years," Yale's famous anthem, by a chorus of nearly 80,000 persons gathered in the Bowl. Between the halves of the game, the combined bands of Yale and Harvard will form on the field and lead the singing.

Waldo W. Greene of Huntington, Pa., was elected captain of the Yale freshman football team. Greene, who plays guard on the 1930 team is a brother of Edward M. Greene Jr., who played tackle on the Yale team in 1923.

Thomas O. Cochran of Marion, Ky., was elected captain of the freshman cross-country team.

Bluenose Retains Fishermen's Title

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 21 (AP)—The Bluenose is still champion of the Canadian fishing fleet. With the veteran Capt. Angus Walters at the helm, it easily defeated the challenger, the Haligonian, Capt. Moyle Crouse, over a 37-mile course in Halifax Harbor yesterday, winning by a margin of 6m. 23s.

This was the second victory for the champion. It won the opening race last Saturday. Both schooners went over the course on Monday and Tuesday; but neither was able to cross the line within the time limit, although the Bluenose was in the lead in each race.

The wind yesterday was light, but the champion showed to good advantage and proved its advantage over the challenger on all points.

PITTSBURGH BUYS SPEECE

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 21 (AP)—The Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club has purchased Byron F. Speece, former Washington and Cleveland American League pitcher, from Indianapolis of the American Association. Acquisition of Speece became known upon publication of the club's annual reserve list.

INTERESTING GAMES COMING

Another Replay Ordered Between White Motor and Telling Soccer Elevens

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—The National Challenge Cup Competition Committee, with Chairman Thomas Bagnall presiding, convened recently in the office of the Secretary of the United States Football Association in New York City for the purpose of making the drawings for the first round of the qualifying series. Other members of the committee present were Wilfrid Hollywood of New York City, Harry H. Fairfield of Pittsburgh, Pa., Andrew M. Brown of Bayonne, N. J., and James Armstrong of Brooklyn, N. Y.

During the last week the emergency committee, composed of Messrs. Bagnall and Armstrong, was again called upon to make a hasty decision in a matter of protest, incidentally the second on the same game, on the preliminary match between the White Motor Football Club and the Telling Ice Cream Football Club, both of Cleveland.

Both of these clubs met on Oct. 3 in the originally scheduled match, but after two hours' play both clbus were deadlocked with one goal each on the pitch of the White Motor team. They were ordered to replay the fixture on Oct. 10 and Telling forced out the motorists by 2 goals to 1, but the management of the losing club protested on the grounds that lines used on the previous day for American football had not been obliterated and confused the players. This is an infraction to have markings, other than those used for soccer, laid down but both teams were affected. However, a replay was ordered and after overtime periods the White Motor combination emerged victorious by 3 goals to 0.

Replay Game Sunday

The Telling management, preparing to protest, measured the lines on White Motor Field prior to the game and complained to the referee, as required by the rules, that several lines were not in conformity with the plan of lay-out in the "Laws of the Game." The disparity between the lines required and those laid out was slight and did not have any direct bearing on the result, but the committee, it was explained, in order to be consistent with their former ruling, ordered a replay for next Sunday at White Motor Field.

This sort of unsportsmanship should not be tolerated and it is the apparent intention of many teams to prepare for a protest in the event of their defeat. Winning games on the field has always proved more popular than carrying a frivolous protest to the committee governing the competition.

Another matter which received the attention of that august body was a request from the Michigan Soccer Association that all National Challenge Cup competition games scheduled for the Wolverine State on Oct. 24 be postponed until the following Sunday in order that a selected eleven from the Western Inter-City League, the strongest circuit in Michigan, would be free to engage the A. C. Sparta team of Prague, Czechoslovakia. It was felt that inasmuch as Michigan would determine their finalist in time for the opening of the competition proper in January, an extension to Oct. 31 would be in the best interests of the game.

One game in the first round was advanced a week when the managements of the Fairhill and Wolfenden Shore teams in the Philadelphia district got together and decided to play their match last Saturday. Although both clubs were deadlocked at the interval the Wolfenden Shore forged to the front in the second period and won by the score of 3 goals to 2.

Star Matches This Week-End

Several interesting games are on the schedule for this week-end, the most notable of which is in the Illinois district where the Olympia Football Club of Chicago, will meet the Buda Athletic Association of Harvey and the Ulster United Football Club of Chicago tackles the North Shore Soccer Club of Evanston.

Other games in the western division are: Ohio, Magyar Football Club of Akron vs. Goodyear Football Club of Akron. Mahoning Valley Football Club of Youngstown vs. Sons of St. George Football Club of Youngstown. Jordan Lumber Football Club of Rocky River vs. Kenmore Football Club of Kenmore. The Magyar American Football Club of Cleveland will be forced to remain idle this week owing to the replay of the protested game between the White Motor Soccer Club and the Telling Ice Cream team.

Southern Illinois—Sons of St. George Football Club of Benton vs. Johnston City Athletic Football Club of Johnston City.

Western Pennsylvania — Pittsburgh Soccer Club of Pittsburgh vs. Clan Cameron Football Club of Pittsburgh. McPherson Football Club of Pittsburgh vs. Cuddy Athletic Club of Cuddy. Curry Soccer Club of Broughton vs. Dunlevy Soccer Club of Dunlevy. Altoona Works Football Club of Altoona vs. National Tube Football Club of McKeesport.

Eastern Division — Southern New York and Connecticut: Viking Athletic Club of New York City vs. Nassau Football Club of Glen Cove, L. I. Galicia Sporting Club of New York City vs. St. Mary's Football Club of Brooklyn. First German Football Club of New York City vs. Yonkers Thistle Football Club of Yonkers. Hungaria Sport Club of New York City vs. Clan Campbell Football Club of Bridgeport, Conn.

Northwestern New York — McNaughton Rangers Football Club of Rochester vs. Holland Football Club of Rochester. Rochester Moose Football Club of Rochester vs. Kodak Park Football Club of Rochester. General Electric Football Club of Erie, Pa. vs. Buffalo Hungarian Football Club of Buffalo. Owing to the disbandment of the Niagara Falls Football Club of Niagara Falls the Sons of St. George Football Club of Erie, Pa., was advanced to the second round.

Northern Massachusetts district—Fore River Football Club of Quincy, vs. Whittall Carpet Mills Football Club of Worcester.

New Jersey district—Trenton Football Club of Trenton vs. Highlander Football Club of Trenton. Carlton Hill Football Club of Carlton Hill vs. Bayonne Rovers Football Club of Bayonne. Clan McKay Football Club of Bayonne vs. Clan Douglas Football Club of Fairview. McLeod Council Football Club of Jersey City vs. Asturias Football Club of Jersey City.

Eastern Pennsylvania district—Kent Mills Athletic Association of Oakview vs. Centennial Athletic Club of Philadelphia.

Maryland district—Canton Soccer Club of Baltimore vs Patapsco Rangers Football Club of Baltimore.

HENIGAN ENTERS RACE

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—James P. Henigan, veteran Dorchester, Mass., distance runner, yesterday filed his entry for the A. A. U. of the United States 10-mile championship run at Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 31.

"ALL-BLACKS" WIN 28 TO 17

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 21—Mainly by reason of superior speed the "All-Blacks" from New Zealand, playing under rugby league rules, defeated Bradford Northern at Hull yesterday, 28 points to 17.

ALABAMA SURPRISES THE MOST OPTIMISTIC FANS

Gives Promise of Being a Better Football Team Than the Last Two Championship Elevens in the Southern Conference Race

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Alabama	2	0	1.000
Tennessee	2	0	1.000
Georgia	1	0	1.000
Mississippi	1	0	1.000
Virginia P. I.	1	0	1.000
Washington & Lee	1	0	1.000
Georgia Tech	2	1	.667
Auburn	1	1	.500
Clemson	1	1	.500
South Carolina	1	1	.500
North Carolina	1	1	.500
Virginia	1	1	.500
Louisiana State	1	1	.500
Virginia M I	0	2	.000
Maryland	0	2	.000
North Carolina State	0	1	.000
Florida	0	1	.000
Mississippi A & M	0	1	.000
Tulane	0	1	.000
Vanderbilt	0	1	.000
Kentucky	0	1	.000
Sewanee	0	0	.000

ATHENS, Ga., Oct. 21 (Special)—The University of Alabama football team stepped into the most prominent place this week that any Southern team has occupied this early in the season in several years. Heralded as a strong team, but one that could hardly hope to repeat the records of the last two championship elevens, the current team has surprised even the most optimistic. With such great backs as Hubert, Gillis, and Brown, and such linemen as Buckler, Camp and Jones all gone, little hope of another great team was expressed. The 1926 Alabama team, however, appears to be as good, if not better, than either of its two predecessors. Certainly, the present team is more versatile. The forward passing attack, last year so effective because of a great line-plunging threat, has this year turned into a stock-in-trade play that is being used more indiscriminately and successfully than ever before.

Alabama's impressive 21-to-0 defeat of Georgia School of Technology put them far out in front of all other teams as favorites to win the Southern Conference championship. Alabama, during the rest of the season, plays in succession Sewanee, Louisiana State University, University of Kentucky, University of Florida, and University of Georgia. Of these teams only Kentucky and Georgia will require special preparation, and it is hard at present to imagine either of these teams winning from Alabama. Without a decided slump in form, Alabama will hardly be stopped from coming through undefeated. The style of play against Georgia Tech was not flashy, but extremely sound, fundamental football, made possible through exceptionally well-executed blocking and hard running, coupled with a sturdy defense that allowed Georgia Tech to make only two first downs.

Several Others Undefeated

There are several other undefeated teams, but none with as good a record as Alabama. University of Tennessee, with two Conference victories, ranks next to Alabama. Tennessee, won a 6-to-0 victory over Maryville College in a rest game, and faces an easy game with Centre College this week in preparation for their big test with Vanderbilt University and Mississippi A. & M. College. Tennesee's hopes rest upon the outcome of these games. Along with Tennessee, Georgia, Washington and Lee University, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and University of Mississippi are undefeated in the Conference, but these teams have played only one game with members of the same organization.

University of Georgia and Florida were defeated by members of the S. I. A. A. in the two feature upsets of the week. Georgia, after a good start against Virginia and Yale University, slumped badly, and lost to Furman, 14 to 7. Furman showed superiority in the line, causing Georgia's usually brilliant forward passing attack to suffer because of faulty protection for the passer. Poor tackling by the secondary defensive line also aided in the defeat. The Furman team is not being discredited through mention of these defects, as it possesses a strong team, one that will undoubtedly win the secondary championship of the South.

Florida was beaten by Mercer University, 6 to 3, rather fortunately escaping a much worse defeat. Florida seems to be in for a stormy season, and will hardly escape the Kentucky game this week without another loss. Georgia faces Vanderbilt in an important game, and will have to regain its earlier stride to hope to win, though it appears to have a slight advantage at present in diversity of attack.

Washington and Lee defeated Kentucky by a 14-to-13 score, losing on an offside penalty on the deciding try for point with the score at 13-all. Washington and Lee failed to negotiate the try for point successfully, but an offside player drew a penalty that decided the game. Both teams played brilliant games, and there is little to choose between the teams. Kentucky should dispose of Florida this week, but Washington and Lee meets Georgia Tech in Atlanta in a game that will be a toss up with slightly better chances for Washington and Lee than Georgia Tech.

University of Mississippi, the other undefeated team, did not play, spending an open date preparing to meet Drake University in Des Moines, Ia., this week. Coach Homer H. Hazel has the heaviest team seen in this section in many years, with a line that averages only a pound or two under the 200 mark. Virginia Polytechnic won rather easily from Maryland, taking a 24-to-8 game, giving Maryland its second consecutive Conference loss. In Captain Moran, V. P. I. has one of the outstanding players in the South, a remarkable defensive player.

Donahue's Day

Coach M. J. Donahue of Louisiana State sprang a surprise on Auburn, 10 to 0. Auburn alumni had featured this game in honor of Donahue, who had previously coached Auburn for 20 years, and the Louisiana team played brilliantly to make the widely advertised "Donahue Day" a complete success. Coach Morey of Auburn started a second-string team in the game, and before it could be extricated Louisiana had scored 10 points, the only scoring of the day. Louisiana State meets Mississippi A. & M. this week in an annual game in which neither team can claim an advantage. Auburn plays Tulane in New Orleans.

Tulane, in the second intersectional game on their schedule, fared rather disastrously, losing to New York University, one of the lesser northern lights, 21 to 0. Coach John F. Meehan flashed an impressive offensive drive, one that gained considerable favorable comment from eastern critics. Tulane will probably make a determined effort to regain lost standing at the expense of Auburn this week.

University of South Carolina defeated Wofford College, 27 to 7, while University of North Carolina won from Duke University, 6 to 0. North Carolina, after two defeats in its first starts, has improved steadily, and two consecutive wins over South Carolina and Duke, both good teams, has raised its hopes considerably for a good season. University of Virginia won a stirring game from Virginia Military Institute, 14 to 7, upholding a rather unusual record, that of never having lost to V. M. I., their greatest rivals, on their own field. Virginia meets V. P. I. this week and the latter should win. North Carolina State lost a 3 to 0 game to Davidson College.

Vanderbilt won 7 to 0 from University of Texas at Dallas, but was forced to the limit, scoring late in the game. Vanderbilt has been improving constantly since its severe defeat at the hands of Alabama, and at present has high hopes of winning the Georgia game this week. Vanderbilt uncovered a great fullback during the last two weeks, a sophomore named Hendricks, and its offensive play has been materially aided by the brilliant line plunging of this man.

Mississippi A. & M. won an easy game from Millsaps College by a 34-to-0 score. Clemson College had no game.

The feature games of this week are Georgia vs. Vanderbilt, Georgia Tech vs. Washington and Lee, Tulane vs. Auburn and Louisiana State vs. Mississippi A. & M. All of these games should be very close.

Southern Conference Scores

ALABAMA		WASH. & LEE	
54-Millsaps	0	35-Lynchburg	0
19-Vanderbilt	7	0-W. Virginia	18
26-Miss. A. & M.	7	7-Princeton	0
21-Georgia T.	0	14-Kentucky	13
120	14	56	38
ALABAMA P. I.		LOUISIANA	
15-Chattanooga	6	47-State Norm.	0
47-Clemson	0	34-Southwest'n	0
33-Howard	14	4-Tennessee	14
0-Louisiana	10	10-Alabama P. I.	0
95	30	95	14
CLEMSON		VIRGINIA M. I.	
7-Erskine	0	21-Wofford	0
0-Presbyterian	14	10-Richmond	0
0-Ala. P. I.	47	0-Ga. Tech	13
7-N. C. State	3	7-Roanoke	14
		7-Virginia	14
14	64	45	41
FLORIDA		MISSISSIPPI	
14-Southern	0	28-Jonesboro	0
6-Chicago	12	21-Arkansas	6
7-Mississippi	12	12-Florida	7
3-Mercer	6	7-Loyola	7
30	30	68	20
GEORGIA		NO. CAROLINA	
20-Mercer	0	0-Wake Forest	13
27-Virginia	7	0-Tennessee	34
0-Yale	19	7-So. Carolina	0
7-Furman	14	6-Duke	0
54	40	13	47
GEORGIA TECH.		MARYLAND	
6-Oglethorpe	7	63-Washington	0
13-Tenn.	0	0-So. Carolina	12
9-Tulane	6	0-Chicago	21
0-Alabama	21	8-Va. P. I.	24
28	34	71	57
VIRGINIA		SOUTH	
0-Hampden-S.	0	15-Bryson	6
7-Georgia	27	48-Tenn. Norm.	0
33-Lynchburg	0	3-Texas A.&M.	6
14-Va. M. I.	7		
59	34	66	12
VIRGINIA P. I.		SO. CAROLINA	
47-Roanoke	9	41-Erskine	0
30-Hampden-S.	9	12-Maryland	0
0-Dartmouth	21	0-No. Carolina	7
24-Maryland	8	27-Wofford	7
101	47	80	14
MISS. A. & M.		TENNESSEE	
19-Birm'gham-S.	7	13-Carson-N.	0
41-Mississippi	0	34-No. Carolina	0
7-Alabama	26	14-Louisiana	4
34-Millsaps	0	6-Maryville	0
101	33	67	4
VANDERBILT		TULANE	
69-Tenn. Norm.	0	40-La. Polytech.	0
7-Alabama	19	0-Missouri	0
48-Bryson	0	9-Georgia T.	9
7-Texas	0	0-N. Y. Univ.	21
131	19	46	30
KENTUCKY		N. C. STATE	
25-Maryville	0	0-Furman	3
7-Indiana	14	3-Clemson	7
13-Wash. & Lee	14	0-Davidson	3
45	28	3	13

HOFF MAY REMAIN IN U. S. UNTIL JUNE 1, 1927

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 21 (AP)—Charles Hoff, Norwegian pole vaulter, has been granted permission to remain in the United States until June 1, next year, his manager, Harry Brandon, announced yesterday.

Brandon said he had received a telegram from the Norwegian Legation at Washington confirming the action of the United States Government in granting this extension.

Hoff recently was advised by immigration authorities that his time in this country was up and that he would have to leave. He applied for an extension in order that he might push his damage suit against the Amateur Athletic Union, which he alleges broke its contract with him and forced him to turn professional.

PENN AT CHICAGO IN 1927 AND 1928

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21 (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania football officials have announced Pennsylvania would meet the University of Chicago in the western city in 1927 and 1528. A two-year contract to this effect has been signed. It was also announced that Pennsylvania and the United States Naval Academy has signed a two-year contract for football games between the two institutions in Philadelphia in 1927 and 1928.

England's Eleven Ties Ireland, 3-3

Association Football Match Provides Plenty of Thrilling Incidents

By Special Cable

LIVERPOOL, Eng., Oct. 21—A gripping Association football match between England and Ireland, packed with thrilling incidents and, at times, providing exceptionally fine combined play in this class of the game, resulted in a draw of three goals each before some 37,000 spectators here yesterday. The men of Erin held the lead three times but on the general run of the game they enjoyed no marked advantage.

Although England's team hardly fulfilled all the hopes reposed on it in the opening battle of the present international campaign, it lacked nothing in enthusiasm—a welcome contrast to its showing against Wales last season—and gave the impression all through of putting its best into the fray.

True to tradition, Ireland rose brilliantly to the occasion under the leadership of William Gillespie, Sheffield United. On his twenty-first appearance for his country, the veteran excelled himself. He inspired his team by example and precept. He also made one marvel how it was he managed so often to do something quite unexpected. It was a maneuver of the latter kind which enabled him to open the scoring yesterday. He

Home Making

Conducted by

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Chairman, Division of Home-Making Department of the American Home, General Federation of Women's Clubs

OCTOBER is one of the loveliest months of the year. In many parts of the country the foliage of the deciduous trees is gorgeous, gardens are brilliant with dahlias and marigolds, and the roadsides are bright with the blossoms of the fall asters and goldenrod. A trip from Boston to Pittsburgh, Pa., recently took me through a country of hillsides and valleys, past cities and by quiet farms, where the "frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock."

As the day, which had been cloudy and showery, faded, glorious gold and crimson beams broke through the thinning clouds and ushered in a clear, frosty evening. Along the side of a set of farm buildings I saw the dim light of a lantern moving slowly and I knew that someone was closing the barn doors and shutting the farmyard fowls into their shelter for the night, and I know that long ears of seed corn were hanging from the sides of the shed and great tiers of wood were sawed and piled ready for the approaching winter. It all spelled home and I was thankful for what Edgar Guest calls "the simple and lasting things."

My mission in Pittsburgh was to speak at one of the conferences being held for a week at Kaufmann's store in connection with the opening of a budget bureau in the store. This bureau has been organized by Mrs. Bessie Q. Mott, who is the newly appointed specialist for Education in Banking and Investments in the Department of the American Home in the General Federation. Mrs. Mott has had wide experience with her subject. She is connected with the Bankers Service Corporation at 19 and 21 Warren Steret, New York City. Besides being a woman of charming personality, she brings to the department an intimate knowledge of the problems of investment which are so puzzling to many of us. Mrs. Mott will be happy to answer questions and give assistance to any group or individual addressing her at her office.

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When this article appears I shall be attending the thirty-second annual convention of the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs, which is to be held at Ann Arbor. Mrs. John D. Sherman, General Federation president, will be the guest of honor and address the convention one evening. On Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 20, an American Home and Fine Arts Forum will be conducted by Mrs. Dorian M. Russell. I hope to bring to this column in November some constructive suggestions from that forum.

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Mrs. Irene B. Meloy, who is chairman of the Division of Home Making in Maryland, writes that the program most generally used by Maryland clubs last year was one called "Thrift," in which the attention of the members was called to the fact that women bought five things, namely food, clothing, shelter, personal progress, and protection. These topics were subdivided as follows: The study of food-buying considered, among other things, how to buy to save time, money and energy. Some of the subjects under the clothing topic were clothes for appropriateness and service, textiles, and clothing budgets. Shelter included the home and garden and an architect's contribution to these, ways of acquiring a home and ways of maintaining a home. Personal progress had such subjects for consideration as education, including music, art, and clubs, home reading, travel and charities. Protection included insurance, budgets, savings and investments.

The program sheet carried a footnote which said, "The ultimate goal of all home-making is the establishment of a home life of high ideals and fine character. Occasions should be made through discussions, addresses or study to stimulate the maintenance of the moral and religious life of the community."

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The thirtieth annual convention of the North Dakota Federation of Women's Clubs was held at Wahpeton, Oct. 5-8.

A short history of the convention city, written by Mrs. R. T. Barber, appeared in the September issue of the North Dakota Club Bulletin. It is so vividly written and typifies the growth of so many of our western cities that I am sure my readers will be interested in it.

"'Chahinkapa' (The End of the Woods), was the Indian name of the site of this city, but it was changed to Wahpeton, unique in being the only city of that name in the country. The name is derived from a group of Sioux Indians, translated from Wahkpetoan and Hourtbatons and meaning 'Dwellers Among the Leaves.'

"'Dwellers Among the Leaves' is literally true of the inhabitants of Wahpeton, as the treeless prairie village has become a beautiful little city with homes and streets shaded by trees of almost every variety adapted to climatic conditions—box elder, elm, ash, apple, catalpa, horse chestnut, cottonwood, willow, black walnut.

"The days of the old-time village are past when on rainy days wagon wheels were a solid cake of mud, looking like the modern disk automobile wheel; when horses were mired in the streets; when delivery of groceries was in two-wheeled carts propelled by hand; when men were employed long hours in scraping mud from the crossings, for Wahpeton now has approximately eight miles of paved streets, more in proportion to size than any city in the State.

"The board walk, too, is but a memory. The romance of walking a plank in the dark with oozy mud below; the embarrassment which every newcomer experienced as he unwittingly slipped and sprawled on the greasy, mud-coated walks; the floating sidewalk boards in times of heavy rain, are banished forever by miles of excellent cement walks, reaching every part of the city.

"Easterners have scarcely banished from mind the fancy that western pioneers are wild adventurers living by hunting and fishing as do the Indians, caring nothing for the culture so precious to them. They forget that the West is a transplanted East, the culture and religion augmented by the pioneer spirit of courage, initiative, daring and endurance. So we find the early settlers providing educational and religious training.

"Even before a church could be established in Wahpeton, Protestant religous services were held in the depot or in a passenger coach at Breckenridge. In the depot seats were obtained by laying planks on kegs. As the population grew Wahpeton was able to maintain its own nondenominational services in the homes of the people. Finally, in 1881, a Congregational Church, the first of Protestant faith and the first of that denomination in the State, was established. Now Wahpeton has eight churches.

"A city good to live in, characterizes Wahpeton. The inhabitants of today offer tribute to the founders for the inheritance passed on to them."

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A new bulletin for the Department of the American Home has been issued by Mrs. Maggie W. Barry, chairman of the department. Anyone interested in receiving this bulletin may do so by addressing Mrs. Barry at College Station, Tex.

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The Division of Home Making has five projects of work which it is asking state chairmen to undertake during the present biennial period. Two of these are to be conducted in cooperation with the work of the two specialists in the division, another is a project for co-operating with Mrs. Sherman in her desire to enlist the interest of more rural women in the work of the federation, a fourth has to do with the establishing of home information centers in towns and cities, and the fifth is the conducting of a poster contest among the artistically inclined young people of each state, these posters to depict, either by text or picture, or both, the ideal in home life.

I shall be glad to give more detailed information concerning these projects to anyone addressing me.

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Mrs. Joseph C. Gawler of Yakima, Wash., has sent me a copy of the preliminary letter she has sent out as chairman of the Division of Home Economics Teaching. The work of her division will center around an effort to correct some of the undesirable conditions brought to light by the survey which was made through her efforts last year. Mrs. Gawler will issue a complete division outline soon.

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The American Homes Congress, which was mentioned in this column a few months ago, as scheduled to meet in Des Moines in November, has been postponed to March, 1927, because of the necessary delay in completing the building where it is to be held. Further notice of the congress will appear in this column later.

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I have just read "Portia Marries," by Jeanette Phillips Gibbs. This column makes no pretense at reviewing books, but I have been wondering ever since I finished this book if Mrs. Gibbs had really settled any problem or proved any point. The theme is the same that occurs in "The Home-Maker" by Dorothy Canfield Fisher and "This Freedom" by A. S. M. Hutchinson. I very much suspect that somewhere between Mrs. Gibbs's "Mary" and her "Jane" is the happy and successful home maker.

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One of the books recommended by Mrs. Barry in her leaflet on "Recreation Through Rhythmic Expression," is "When We Were Very Young" by A. A. Milne. If you wish to bring a smile to the most careworn and discontented face try reading aloud "The King's Breakfast" or "Halfway Down," and you will find that the frown has disappeared.

It is'nt really
Anywhere!
It's somewhere else
Instead!

FAMED STAMPS OF WORLD SEEN

Philatelic Exhibition at New York Wins Note for Its Fine Display

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—As the Worthington and Duveen stamp collections distinguished the first International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in the United States in 1913, so the Lichtenstein and Hind, Ackerman, Caspary, Green, Henry and other celebrated American collections of the present day will make the second exhibition, being held this week in Grand Central Palace, memorable in the annals of philately.

Many of the best and most valuable of the foreign collections also are represented in the several hundred competitive exhibits in the present exhibition, making it the most extensive and costly assemblage of stamps ever yet exhibited in one place.

Alfred F. Lichtenstein, of New York, and Arthur Hind, of Utica, N. Y., are reported to be the owners now of most of the best portions of the famous Worthington and Duveen collections, respectively, to which they have added many valuable series and specimens collected during, before and since those acquisitions.

The outstanding features of Mr. Lichtenstein's exhibits are his Canada pence issues up to 1858; Switzerland imperforate issues, with special emphasis on early cantonals; Cape of Good Hope, including rare triangulars, and his British North American sets, markedly those of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, probably in number, value and interest the premier collection of the world.

Mr. Hind, besides his rarities, is exhibiting his notable general United States collection; a strong collection of Spain, including the error of the six quarters; a marked collection of Mauritius, including the very rare "post office" stamps, and his highly specialized collection of Indian native and feudatory states, and many others.

Only fragments of the great collection of Ernest R. Ackerman, of Plainfield, N. J., are entered in the exhibition. They include his Western Express Company franks, match revenue stamps in blocks, a collection of stamps of the State Department, not in competition, and stamps of British post offices in foreign countries—mementoes of the days when the foreign mail service was not unified in any such degree as it is today.

The collection of Alfred H. Caspary of New York is represented by exhibits of postmasters' and carriers' stamps, Confederate States provisionals and others. Col. E. H. R. Green's offerings include three groups of United States entire stamped envelopes, revenue stamps issued by Nevada, California and Oregon, reputed as probably the best of their kind in the world, and Hawaiian and Philippine sets. A striking lot of British West India Islands stamps is included among numerous exhibits by Maj. T. Charlton Henry of Philadelphia.

These are but a few of the conspicuously fine American offerings. The official catalogues of the exhibition, describing all the entries in detail, are in such demand that the supply printed is not expected to last, and copies of it, therefore, bid to become comparative rarities, like the stamps they catalogue.

PATRIOTIC AMERICA ELECTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Mrs. Rebecca Shuster of Audubon was elected national president of the Patriotic Order of America at the closing session of the annual encampment here. Other officers elected included Grace Hogel, Yonkers, N. Y., assistant president; Alice Gendron, New Haven, Conn., vice-president; Cora Bastian, Philadelphia, assistant vice-president; Alice Abbes, Brooklyn, conductor, and Harriet T. Watkins, Philadelphia, guard.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

In the Ship Lanes

HENRY FORD as a ship operator is carrying the recognized Ford methods of cleanliness, high wages and elimination of waste movements into his marine affairs. His comments on maritime matters in general, form an interesting part of his recent book, "Today and Tomorrow," written in collaboration with Samuel Crowther.

At present, the Ford Company has four ships on the Great Lakes, two of which, the Henry Ford II and the Benson Ford, have Diesel engines. They are designed not only to carry the greatest amount of ore, but also to give their officers and crews what are practically first class accommodations, Mr. Ford states. These ships are 612 feet in length and carry 13,000 tons of coal or ore.

"As with everything in our industries," he observes, "these boats are designed to operate with the smallest possible number of men and are kept spotlessly clean."

This policy, incidentally, is in keeping with that of the Standard Oil Company of New York, the "Socony" oil boats on the Hudson River being distinguishable at all times by their fresh red and green paint, with brightly polished brass work.

Clean Freight Ships

In the Ford ships, even the engine rooms are finished in gray and white enamel with nickel plated trimmings. The accommodations for officers and men are equipped with hardwood floors, numerous shower baths are available, while electrical devices furnish heat and operate all auxiliary machinery. These ships are used on the Great Lakes and more will be built for service on navigable rivers, Mr. Ford says.

Among the advantages to his company in the more intensive utilization of ships is the lower cost of loading than by rail. "Loose loading" is accomplished by means of racks or other equipment, in which the freight is loaded, thus saving crating of each part, the amount saved averaging $20,000 a trip, he estimates. Mr. Ford prefers the Diesel engine and all new ships which he builds will use it.

"On our ships we pay a minimum of $100 a month with board and room," he adds, "and we board them well. This makes the pay higher than the shore rate—which is as it should be." The captains and engineers are paid wages commensurate with their responsibilities and reported to be higher than paid elsewhere.

Wages Minor Item

The wages paid are a small item in the total cost of operating a ship, Mr. Ford believes, the principal thing being to get the full use of the big investment, which is the ship itself. By making his men contented, he considers that they will display more energy and loyalty to their employer, and adds that a ship needlessly held in port two weeks loading, costs a sum greater than the crew's wages for a whole year.

He believes that his men are "on their toes" to avert delays, and indeed, the ships operate on a fixed schedule the world over, just as the Dollar world liners do. Mr. Ford concludes his comments on shipping by averring that there are too many unnecessary men ashore, getting commissions, brokerage fees, etc., and that the buying of supplies, the loading of ships and other details are susceptible of vast economies in the shipping field.

Bermuda Service

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company is increasing its New York-Bermuda service this season by adding the Avon to the run. She will alternate with the Araguaya, the ships maintaining two sailings a week after the first of January. The Araguaya will commence operation on Dec. 11 and the other ship will be withdrawn from the Southampton-South American service to fill the Bermuda run shortly thereafter. Coincident with this it was stated that the Royal Mail has ordered five new 15,000-ton passenger liners for the London-South America service.

Ohio River Terminal

Recognizing the growing volume of river traffic on the Ohio, with 15,000,000 tons handled in 1925 which was a 50 per cent increase as compared with 1924, Cincinnati is building a modern rail-water terminal. A number of railroad sidings along the river front with a concrete platform and a 500-ton capacity crane of 100-foot radius will be constructed.

The site is adjacent to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tracks and is to be sufficiently high to overcome floods excepting during unusually high water in the river. Reports for the current year show river traffic to be increasing rapidly and a nine-foot channel in the Ohio is approaching completion.

Pacific Tours

Cruises in the Pacific are becoming as popular as those in the Atlantic. The Pacific Tours, Inc., is scheduling a cruise-tour to New Zealand, the South Sea Islands and Hawaii in a small party. The greater part of the time is devoted to New Zealand although stops are made in several of the South Sea Islands.

Of the 10 weeks from San Francisco to return, February is passed in New Zealand. The steamships Niagara and Makura of the Union Steamship Company, and the Wilhelmina of the Matson Line are used on the different legs of the journey.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK
Saturday, Oct. 23

Leviathan; United States; for Cherbourg, Southampton.
Paris; French; for Plymouth, Havre.
Olympic (12:10 a. m.); White Star; for Cherbourg, Southampton.
Lancastria; Cunard; for Plymouth, Havre, London.
Franconia; Cunard; for Cobh, Liverpool.
Caledonia; Anchor; for Londonderry, Glasgow.
Zeeland (12:10 a. m.); Red Star; for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp.
Celtic; White Star; for Cobh, Liverpool.
Minnetonka; Atlantic Transport; for Cherbourg, London.
Berlin (1 a. m.); North German Lloyd; for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen.
Duilio; Nav. Gen. Ital.; for Naples, Genoa.
Drottningholm; Swedish-American; for Gothenburg.
Western World; Munson; for East Coast South America.
Ryndam; Holland-America; for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam.
Tuesday, Oct. 26
Stavangerfjord; Norwegian-American; for Bergen, Oslo.
Wednesday, Oct. 27
George Washington; United States; for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen.
Aquitania; Cunard; for Cherbourg, Southampton.
Arabic; White Star; for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg.
Columbus (1 a. m.); North German Lloyd; for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen.

FROM BOSTON
Sunday, Oct. 24
Celtic (2 p. m.); White Star; for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM QUEBEC
Wednesday, Oct. 27
Empress of France; Canadian Pacific; for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO
Wednesday, Oct. 27
Matsonia; Matson; for Honolulu.
Saturday, Oct. 30
President Taft; Dollar; for Orient.
Manchuria; Panama Pacific; for New York.
Tuesday, Nov. 2
Sonoma; Ocean Steamship; for Sydney.

ARRIVALS
DUE NEW YORK
Saturday, Oct. 23

Veendam; Holland-America; from Rotterdam; Boulogne, Southampton.
Ohio; R. M. S. P.; from Southampton, Cherbourg.
Sunday, Oct. 24
Carmania; Cunard; from Havre, Southampton.
Samaria; Cunard; from Liverpool, Cobh.
DeGrasse; French; from Havre.
Tuesday, Oct. 26
Majestic; White Star; from Southampton, Cherbourg.
American Legion; Munson; from East Coast South America.
Essequibo; P. S. N. Co.; from West Coast South America.

DUE BOSTON
Sunday, Oct. 24
Samaria; Cunard; from Liverpool, Cobh.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO
Friday, Oct. 29
Tahiti; Union; from Sydney.

F. S.

PRINTING TRADE ARTS DEPARTMENT INDORSED

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 21 (Special)—The proposed Department of Graphic Arts, Research and Engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as contemplated with the co-operation of the printing and allied trades, was indorsed at the closing session of the convention here of the United Typothetæ of America. Typothetæ officers were appointed as an advisory council to assist in the work of this proposed department, which is designed to provide basic training with a view to establishing printing as a profession on a par with architecture and engineering.

Establishment of a $50,000 fund, to be known as the Ives Foundation for the benefit of Frederick E. Ives in appreciation of his work in development of the half-tone plate color process printing and the intaglio process, was authorized.

SUNSET STORIES

Peter Plays the Wash Tub

NOW, as everybody knows, the band of which Alfred was drum major had a house of its own to practice in, which used to be the old tool shed in Alfred's father's back yard, but had been moved to the woodlot and given to the band to practice in. And that was partly because Alfred's father was very good to Alfred, and partly because Alfred's mother didn't really enjoy hearing the band practice in the back yard. It may seem strange that Alfred's mother didn't enjoy hearing a band practice, but some grown-up people are like that.

The only thing to be said against the woodlot as a place for the band to practice was that it was a long way for Peter and his little brother Samuel to carry the bass drum. Alfred could easily carry his grandfather's walking stick which he used to beat time with. And John, James, William, and Henry could easily carry their harmonicas. And Robert could easily carry his trombone. And Joe could easily carry the drum. And Walter could easily carry the tin whistle. But when it came to the bass drum, which was a real bass drum and had belonged to Peter's uncle when he belonged to a real band, that was a very big thing to carry half a mile to the woodlot every time the band practiced. And Peter's mother put her foot down, as the saying is, and told Peter that she thought it was altogether too much for him and Samuel to lug that big drum to the woodlot two or three times a week.

This was quite a serious matter.

"I don't see how your mother expects you to practice," said Alfred, "if she won't let you bring your bass drum."

"It's ever so heavy," said Peter's little brother Samuel, who carried the bass drum on his back when the band marched.

"And she isn't willing for us to leave it here over night," said Peter, "because it's too valuable."

"I suppose when we practice," said Henry, "Peter might go through the motions and make believe he was hitting the drum."

"That wouldn't make any real noise," said Alfred. "You've got to have some noise when a band is practicing."

"I know where there's an old washtub," said John. "Out in our woodshed. It's almost as big as a bass drum."

"I suppose an old washtub would make a noise if you hit it," said Alfred. "It would be better than nothing for Peter to practice on."

"I'll bring it tomorrow," said John. "It won't do any harm to try. I suppose Peter can bring his drumstick."

So the next day John brought the old washtub, and Peter brought his drumstick, and when the band practiced Peter hit the old washtub just as if it had been a bass drum.

"It isn't as good as a real bass drum," said Alfred, John, James, William, Henry, Joe, Robert, and Walter. "But it does make quite a loud noise, and it's better than no bass drum at all."

EUGENE V. DEBS HAS PASSED ON

CHICAGO (AP)—Eugene V. Debs has passed on. The veteran Socialist leader had been five times nominee of his party for the presidency.

His long career included the presidency of the American Railway Union, during which he won a strike on the Great Northern Railway, and lost another when President Cleveland called out troops to guard trains. He had been national chairman of the Socialist Party, editor of a Socialist paper, and frequent speaker on Socialism. In 1885 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature. From 1880 to 1893 he was secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

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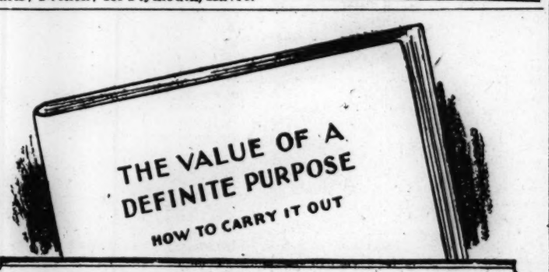

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Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

Pure Oil Building, Chicago, and Silhouette in Architecture

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

IF YOU would design skyscrapers, study a tree. This is the precept of Frederick P. Dinkelberg, architect, whose experience in planning tall structures dates from the Flatiron Building in New York, one of his early works, to the 40-story Pure Oil Building, just being finished here, a distinguished addition to "loop" architecture.

Trees and skyscrapers are much alike, he continued, pointing to a drawing which hung on his office wall. Both are firmly rooted in the ground, immovable. That is the first thing for a designer to consider. Then, both have an upward movement; they progress and express growth. And they become more slender as they move upward.

Important as is exterior design, however, it should not be the architect's starting point. "You must work from within, outward," he insisted. "The first requirement is that the arrangement of the interior fulfill the purpose for which the building is intended. When this demand is met, the designer develops the exterior on the terms dictated by the plan of the interior."

In planning the exterior, the silhouette is all-important, this architect maintained. "Mass first, detail afterward," is his rule. An example of this method is seen in his workroom. A large drawing hanging on the wall shows the mass of the Pure Oil Building blocked in with blue chalk, all details eliminated. The outline, however, is executed with the utmost care.

A misty day gives an excellent opportunity to study the silhouette of tall buildings, this designer of skyscrapers continued. When the atmosphere blurs the details, then you can get a fairer vision of the building's essential lines. These must be satisfying if the structure is to fulfill the laws of design.

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Mr. Dinkelberg showed the Monitor representative a photograph of the Pure Oil Building (reproduced on this page) that he likes especially well because it emphasizes the silhouette. It is taken from some distance, with the camera aimed squarely at the front of the edifice. In this picture, the combined lightness and solidity are striking. It expresses the classical ideal of repose in a marked degree. Its symmetry is apparent from almost any viewpoint, for it is built to stand alone. Situated on Wacker Drive, a river front boulevard, it has a location well adapted to show forth its fine proportions. Streets or lanes on all sides assure it perpetual light.

Notwithstanding its classical outward appearance, this structure is built around an engineering idea so modern that it is here put into practice for the first time. The entire core of the building, space usually wasted on a light court or used for dark inside offices here serves for a multi-storied garage. The Ruth Engineering Co., originators of the mechanical system which makes possible this unique feature, were in fact responsible for the erection of the Pure Oil Building.

They have here built a skyscraper garage of 23 stories, which provides for the parking of 572 automobiles. In terms of city parking space, this amounts to about 35 Chicago blocks. Thanks to the perfected mechanical system designed by Conant V. Ruth, cars can be handled at a rate of one a minute, and this with a minimum of human labor. A tenant simply drives into the lower entrance and leaves his machine on a loading platform, locking it as he would if parking it on the street, but leaving the emergency brake free. An attendant gives him a check for his car and then proceeds to send it to its aerial parking place. An electric switch operates a device which tilts the loading platform, which rolls the car to the elevator. Arrived at the proper floor, the car is tilted out mechanically and run on to groves of a movable floor. The automatic process is reversed when the car is called for.

The garage unit of the building is entirely separate from the office section. Revenue from the garage is expected to be about $200,000 a year. If this is greater than the rents usually received from the inside offices, it will prove that the new method of construction is a forward step in the economical use of precious building space.

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Drawings for the structural steel work of the Pure Oil Building were made by J. G. Glaver while partner of Mr. Dinkelberg. An unusual feature of its architecture is the fact that all of its utilities are covered. Even the water tanks serve a decorative purpose. Four ornamental units on the corners of the main structure contain the tanks necessary for the sprinkler system and at the same time give what the architect feels is a needed finish to the long line of single windows at each of the four corners. Another hidden utility made to serve an artistic purpose is the service floor, upon which rest the 17 stories of the tower. It not only houses the machinery for elevator operation, but serves as an architectural transition from the main to the secondary structure. The chimney, too, is covered. Running through the airy dome, the invisible smokestack ends in a crown-like shape at the topmost peak, 550 feet above city datum.

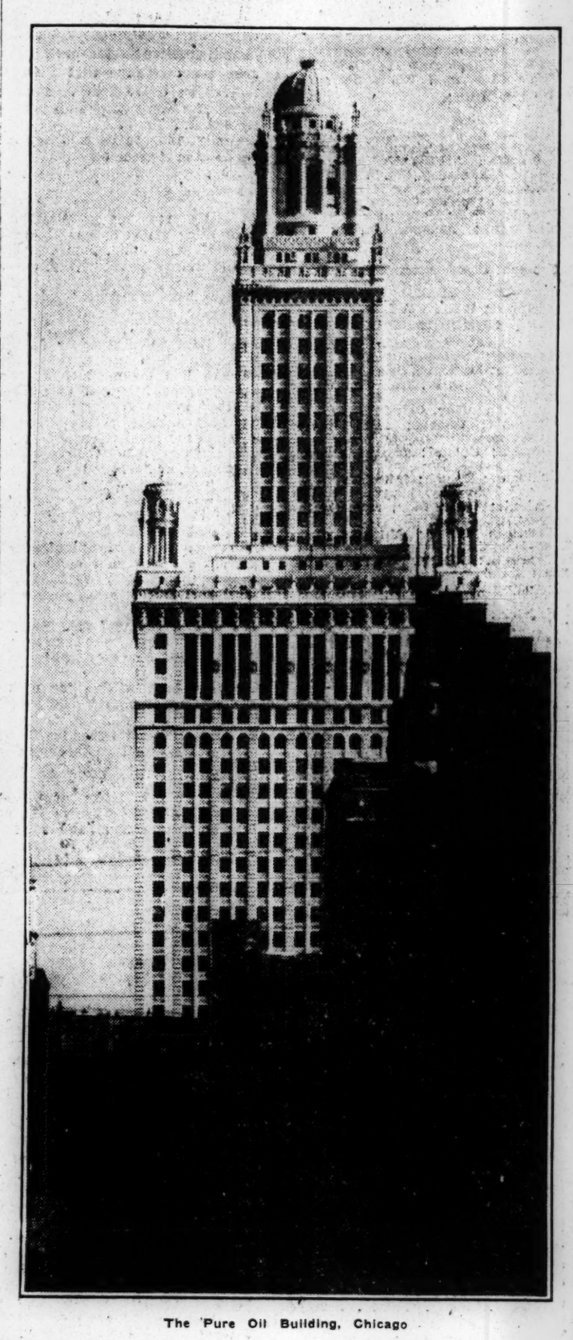
Attention to detail is notable throughout. The ornamental borders and units in the terra cotta have been worked out with care by the architect. A pleasing detail is the red tile paving of an outdoor promenade on the twenty-sixth floor.

The present epoch is establishing a new architecture worthy of taking its place beside the classic schools, Mr. Dinkelberg believes. Himself an ardent classicist, he does not seek to find a totally new expression for the new method of steel construction. Neither does he attempt to perch Greek temples upon boxlike modern structures. To him it is a problem of creating a beautiful design on the basis of a practical plan. In his most recent building he has achieved a fine balance by counteracting the soaring trend of the tall mass with horizontal lines, notable at three sections. These horizontal lines are needed to make it restful, he holds.

Asked which period of architecture he thought best suited to the skyscraper, he professed no choice. For his own part, he likes the early Renaissance, but he thinks it a matter of individual preference.

"Like languages," he says, "some people can express themselves best in French, some in Italian. Others in English. This does not mean that one is better than another. Tall buildings may follow any style, provided that they carry out the basic laws of design." Structure alone is not enough to satisfy the demands of art, he holds. Uncovered, unadorned structure, he declares, lacks expression. It is only a skeleton. Yet, like a skeleton, it is the essential basis for the design.

"Aristotle defined the law that everything must have a beginning, a middle and an end," he said. "You see the application of that law in the base, shaft and cap of a tall building. The laws of design are the same for a skyscraper as for a Greek temple. It is only the expression that is different."



The Pure Oil Building, Chicago

Ruth Draper Again in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Selwyn Theater, beginning Sunday evening, Oct. 17, James B. Pond presents Ruth Draper in her original character sketches.

The word wonderful must be used very sparingly these days when discussing persons on the stage, but it may be used with ease when describing Ruth Draper. She is in a class by herself. An opening recital in New York by this talented woman is a gala occasion. As large and fashionable an audience assembles as though there were to be a hundred players on the stage with an enlarged orchestra in attendance, and yet throughout the evening but one person furnishes the entertainment. Full theater prices are charged, every seat is filled and enthusiasts stand two and three rows deep.

If Miss Draper were some European star of international reputation backed up by an intensive publicity campaign, public response might be ascribed to curiosity, but such is not the case. Miss Draper is American for several generations back. The fact that she is to give a series of recitals at the Selwyn Theater is announced ever so quietly, and the large crowds assemble. The audience is not there out of curiosity. In the main it is a group of devoted followers who have come along the entire trip with Miss Draper, who are just as thrilled by the sketches they have seen time after time, as by the new ones. Then there are those who have brought someone who is seeing her for the first time, and are experiencing not only their own enjoyment but seeing their companion become a new Ruth Draper devotee.

Miss Draper's work is always sincere. She first catches the vision of one of her characterizations in the white heat of spontaneity and has the remarkable ability to retain that impression just as she first visualized it. That is why the sketches we have been fortunate enough to see time after time never pale. That is why "A Southern Girl at a Dance" is just as brilliant now as when first seen by the present reviewer in the study hall of the Choate School nearly 10 years ago. In that first group were also the ever new "Three Generations in a Court of Justice," and the delightful German governess's lesson in English grammar.

This year Miss Draper offers three new sketches: "A Serbian Lady," "Doctors," "Christmas Eve in London." "Doctors" takes its place with Miss Draper's best humorous offerings, and "Christmas Eve in London" alongside her very best dramatic sketches. Of this, the first program offered, "The Italian Lesson," "At a Telephone Switchboard," and "In a Church in Florence" seems to be just a little the most remarkable.

F. L. S.

A Pageant of Clothes

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The first of the series of 10 familiar conferences by Stewart Culin on the origin and significance of certain common things as illustrated in the Ethnological Department of the Brooklyn Museum with an exhibition of objects discussed was held in the new Ethnological Gallery, the Rainbow House, recently. The title of the conference was "The Clothes of Mankind" and the occasion constituted a study of the organic development of these clothes and of their employment as the source of present-day fashion. The conference was illustrated not only with the Oriental robes of kings and emperors but with the work of Madame Lipska, perhaps the most beautiful modern costumes ever made, as well as the work of Edward L. Mayers, original designs based upon Oriental themes, considered the most elegant ever seen within the walls of a museum.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Florence Johns will play the leading rôle in "Up the Line" which Richard Herndon is producing.

A sequel to "The Better Ole," by Bruce Bairnsfather, will be produced by Charles D Coburn with himself as Old Bill. The piece will open in Washington on Nov. 8.

Nora Bayes will be seen at the Palace Theater, New York, the week of Nov. 8.

Three additional companies of "Countess Maritza" are being made ready in New York for tours.

Master Etchers in New York Show

By RALPH FLINT

New York

TWO widely contrasted exhibitions of etchings are the most stable offerings for the second week of an art season as yet torpid and indeterminate. A splendid group of Rembrandts makes the Kennedy Galleries a special rendezvous for print-lovers just now, while around the corner on Fifty-seventh Street the Knoedler Galleries have brought forth a remarkably fine selection of prints by Zorn. Here are two acknowledged masters of the copper plate, although of wholly different rank and period, in fine presentation, and the passer-by will do well to stop off for a quarter hour in each of these galleries and savor the fine feeling for dynamic line that prompted both these men to their best efforts.

In the case of Rembrandt, the etched line became something of almost fabulous elasticity and condensation. This gorgeously equipped technician made such swift and summary use of his powers of delineation that his plates for ever after bear the quiver of his vitalizing strokes. The fervor of delighted apperception that set this Dutchman's hand to tracing mercurial marks over the sooted surface of the metal plate is felt today with the same intensity as when the master made his eventful records. Here is an art that has passed through the searching test of changing times and tastes, and has lost nothing in the process. Even under the acid scrutiny of modernism, Rembrandt remains among the very elect. He kept to essentials in delineating the familiar images that he found at hand, and he remained as starkly and serenely simple even in his imaginative plates; so that in most all of Rembrandt's etched work the result seems almost a matter of fresh, actual revelation, be the subject of whatever ilk.

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It is always a matter for rejoicing to come upon such a pictorial certainty as Rembrandt, where disputations and diverging opinions merge into one common pæan of praise. There is so much of clanging brasses and tinkling cymbals rampant today in the art world that the quiet retreat offered by Mynheer Rembrandt's judiciously proportioned works seems almost a sanctuary. Here can be enjoyed the wide peace that spreads itself over the panoramic landscapes the master etched in and about his native and beloved Amsterdam. Into his delightful middle distances, that the later J. M. W. Turner alone could equal in lucid condensation of teeming fact and in spatial atmospheric envelopment, it is possible to adventure with full certainty of high and sustained romantic charm. Across the open sunny reaches of waterway and meadow, the artist leads the eye by slow and artful degrees from foreground accent to the distant clusters of roofs and spires denoting in hazy suspense some cozy city or town. Each time he falls into that luminous and lyric mood that only the deeply inspired artist can contract, and which, by virtue of its authenticity, becomes communicable.

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There is not space enough to dwell here on the many delights ranged about the walls of the main print room at Kennedy's, from the velvety splendor of the "Three Trees" that so rightfully hangs in the center of the show to the warmly human portrait studies of that august body of burghers now famous the world over because of this Dutchman's exigent needle. Trenchant studies there are of beggars and models, and then, for final touch, the magnificent and stirring scriptural plates. Throughout the various prints Rembrandt works his etched line to apparently any requirement, be it thinly glancing or sharply corroding, or in sheerest open veiling or closest tonal webbing.

The play of hand and mood is truly enormous, giving a sense of constantly shifting colors and textures, as in the richly orchestrated pages of a Bramhs symphony. Year after year—or better, whenever there is a sufficient accumulation of good prints in anyone's closet, which case is becoming, according to the dealers, more and more of a rarity—such groups of Rembrandts are publicly hung in the New York galleries, but there is never any sense of monotony or repetition in going to study them. Rather does it become a matter of increasing privilege, since there is always something new to be learned of the master's art, something memorable and lasting to be carried away.

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In sharp contrast are the Zorn etchings now displayed in fine estate and ample measure at Knoedler's. Here is a man some 250 years later swinging into the etching game with all the verve and bravura that the late nineteenth century, premier-coup school of portraiture had made the rage. He reached out with his needle for the dazzling, dramatic effects of a swift and summarizing brushmanship, treating the sedately mannered etched line of that day to a rude awakening. "With full-bodied, lunging stroke Zorn struck a new tangent in needling, scoring the copper surfaces of his plates with the breezy, rythmic abandon of an adept penman, and bringing for the first time something of the way of the illustrator into the more or less sequestered zone of the etchers. He went outdoors with his etching kit and put the racing forms of an untrammeled nature into equally racing batches of lines. It was, of course, the man's particular angle of vision that led to the "Zorn etching;" but, such as it is, it remains one of the most unique manifestations of modern etching.

Zorn was an ardent and assiduous painter, but he was never painter enough to force the Alpine passes that Sargent reached. But into his etched work he was able to pour his zealously arrived-at images, and to fix them in all their vigorous prime with his technical bravura of Zeus-shot line. His portraits stand best the test of the years, and some of his atmospheric interiors with figures, such as the massively contributed "Waltz," and the compactly managed "Omnibus."

There is, among the portraits of distinguished people, a remarkably interesting print of Mrs. Jack Gardner, one that I had never seen before, and justifying somewhat the earlier impression among critical folk that Zorn was an uncompromising realist. But his "Renan," "Henry C. Marquant," and "Vicke," to mention but a few, reveal his notable flair for comprehensive and sympathetic portraiture. The collection, as gathered together here from the Knoedler portfolios is a practically complete record of his etched work, ranging from his earliest plates done in 1882 to his last dated 1919.

Effect of Films on the Drama

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

IN HIS admirable review of Mr. Galsworthy's latest play, "Escape," which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Aug. 31, J. S. B. wrote, "Probably this reads more like the account of a film play than a true stage production, and it is not impossible that the author has borrowed something of the technique of the films for his purpose."

In this opinion I concur. The number of brief episodes—10 in all—into which the play is divided; the framing of some of the Dartmoor scenes to almost the size and shape of a cinema screen; a reference, by one of the warders, to Charlie Chaplin; and, of course, the illuminated captions shown in the orchestra, before each episode, all reveal the influence of the picture play upon the dramatic form of Mr. Galsworthy's work.

Nor is "Escape" the only example of this filmward tendency to be seen in a London playhouse today; since few among the audiences at John Drinkwater's adaptation of "The Mayor of Casterbridge," at the Barnes Theater—where the episodes number about 15, and illuminated captions also are used—will doubt for a moment that here again the influence of the cinema was strongly felt.

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From all these signs one may forecast, with some confidence, the coming development of a new type of quick-fire, episodic drama, wherein the fortunes of an individual, or of a group of persons, will be presented in a series of short, strongly dramatic scenes. It is a style of stage play not unsuited to the rather snappy, head-line-and-paragraph methods of today, and one that, as the well-deserved success of "Escape" has proved—though calling for great skill in the working out, can be made effective, in the hands of a competent dramatist.

It may be capable of yet further development by means of discreet addition to the illuminated captions of such necessary descriptive and explanatory lines as, in the older and more leisurely form of drama, the author would have found room for in the body of his play. By such devices, it seems, for good or ill, a way is being sought to harmonize the techniques of screen and drama—generally held, hitherto, to be æsthetically incompatible—and even, it may be, to add something of the novel writer's methods as well.

For some time past one has seen it coming. The foundation of such a vogue was laid, I suppose, by "Abraham Lincoln," and other chronicle or biographical dramas, including "Saint Joan"; and the fashion has been greatly favored, of late, by Georg Kaiser, in "From Morn to Midnight"; by H. R. Lenormand, in "The Coward"; by C. K. Munro, in "The Mountain"; by Eugene O'Neill, in "The Emperor Jones"—to name but a few; in all of which, with varying degrees of success, and varying processes of continuity, each author has partitioned his theme.

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That, from the viewpoint of the great body of playgoers, he is fully entitled to do so is undeniable, provided always that he can sufficiently unify and connect his scenes to make of them a jointed, vertebrate play that will act with cumulative gripping effect—an end which he can greatly facilitate by making—if possible—each episode dramatic enough to justify itself, to some extent at least, as a little play apart from its place in the story. Obviously, however, the technical difficulties of this method are such that only the bold and skillful will venture, and not all can hope to follow successfully where Mr. Galsworthy has led the way.

Æsthetically the new method is open to suspicion. The purist may well challenge the wisdom, the propriety even, of thus combining the media of two different art forms; and this latest dramatic device seems to open up dangerous possibilities, especially as to the younger men who, lured, by its novelty and promise, may find themselves writing ostensibly for patrons of the drama, when, all the while, perhaps, though half unconsciously, they have in thought the larger public of the cinema, and the larger financial rewards that film rights can bring. No man can serve two masters well, either in the dramatic or any other world; but, at the same time, it were a pity too hastily to discourage bold and interesting experiments in any new art form, which, properly handled, promise possibilities for the future.

P. A.

Dynamic Symmetry

The Elements of Dynamic Symmetry, by Jay Hambidge. New York: Brentano's $4.

The Art of Composition, by Michel Jacobs. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $7.50.

IT IS a pleasant thing for these two books to come out at the same time, for they supplement each other adequately. The name of Jay Hambidge is a familiar one to the experimenter in the graphic arts, for he has taken the trouble to work out a geometric basis of arrangement that adapts itself unfailingly to any possible composition that can be called an artistic one.

Dynamic symmetry's value to design "lies in its power of transition or movement from one form to another in a system. It is the symmetry of man and plants." Hambridge pursued the peculiar arrangement, at once ordered and changing, that he found in plant and shell growth, and then discovered that the law of proportion common to this growth was applied to the arts by the ancient Greeks and Egyptians. The spaces of the root rectangles are divided up for purposes of design.

This design which must according to all the rules have an ordered and balanced arrangement is quickened by a consciously recurrent change that is not perceptible so much to the eye as to the feeling. Most artists have an instinctive understanding of the idea and work upon an invisible geometric pattern. The author disagrees, however, with the theory that design is purely instinctive. Reason does enter in the plan. And it dos not hurt the work of the artist when he consciously employs the benefits of this plan.

A question that will never be answered to everyone's satisfaction is the one concerning the extent to which "feeling" alone governs the movements of the artist. The experimenter in technical contrivances such as either of these authors will, of course, consider it a matter of first importance and be very dubious about the talk of the artist who leaves all to the guidance of his instinct. Keeping within key, following a rhythmic plan, remaining consistent within a certain scheme, employing a related series of measures, seems to be an inevitable character of whatever artistic production one experiences the pleasure. Whether it be a Gothic church, or a sonnet, a portrait, a symphony or a jewel, when one attempts to analyze it there never fails to be a plan.

Order, arrangement, composition are the means of drawing details to one another with that magnetism that is known as "relation" or "significant form"; it is what distinguishes the real work of art from the inert compilation of parts. Vital arrangement such as the kind that Mr. Hambridge discovered is essential to bridge the gap between raw stone and fine sculpture, between daubs of paint and convincing interpretations of the landscape. His plan is not necessarily a final one, nor need it be accepted or rejected as such. But it is satisfactory and consistent like certain systems that philosophers invent about the universe, pleasant to think about for those who enjoy the art of thinking, but not of any great practical importance.

Concerning the actual fundamentals of dynamic symmetry with its basic root rectangles whirling squares, etc., it would be confusing to attempt a partial explanation without diagrams. It works out very simply according to the schematic arrangement with its application of certain simple rules of geometry. Mr. Hambidge has remained entirely theoretical in his diagrams; Mr. Jacobs relieves the reader with the application to actual pictures. Whether the reader intends to make use of this plan or not he will find these two volumes illuminating. One may reach an understanding of art in a number of ways (in a sense each person has his own peculiar way); Mr. Hambidge discovered the core with his scheme. Perhaps others will benefit by the efforts of a pioneer.

Music News and Reviews

Mr. Stokowski Offers New Russian Composition

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16 (Special Correspondence)—The second concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra, in the Academy of Music this week, presented two works new to Philadelphia audiences, the Vaughn Williams fantasia for double stringed orchestra on a theme of Thomas Tallis (British composer, 1510-1585) and "La Prophète," a composition of Ernest Pingoud. The familiar compositions were the Bach Choral Prelude "Wachet auf, ruft uns die Stimme," arranged for orchestra by Mr. Stokowski, and the Brahms C minor Symphony. The Pingoud composition was played from manuscript, and for the first time in America.

The theme of Thomas Tallis upon which Vaughan Williams has erected a more or less imposing fantasia in the manner of free variations is a stern and uncompromising melody, very rhythmic in manner but scarcely of a character in melodic line which would lend itself to even the remote style of variation demanded by the "fantasia" form. And, as a matter of fact the original work of Mr. Williams follows the fragmentary melodic outline and the rather sparse harmonization too closely to be entirely convincing for a work of this length. The composer has gained his finest effects by his skillful handling of the various choirs and the four solo voices, two violins, viola and cello. These parts were finely played by Michel Gusikoff, the new concertmaster, David Dubinsky, Samuel Lifschey, and Willem van den Burgh, the new solo cellist.

The work was unfortunately placed on the program coming after the great Brahms symphony and after the intermission. Performed just after the Bach Choral Prelude, it would have been much more effective. Indeed the whole program suffered from ill-considered arrangement.

According to the program notes Pingoud is a Russian composer now about 40 years of age, although his name does not appear in any of the modern music dictionaries. This work is peculiarly uninteresting as a whole. The melodic lines of what tunes there are are very short (but not in the sense that César Franck's melodies are short). They are not attractive in any sense, nor do they lend themselves to development, of which there is virtually none in the composition. The work seems to have been composed to a definite literary program, but this was not supplied in the notes because the composition was included in this program too late. The work was well received by the audience.

Hart House Quartet

TORONTO, Oct. 18 (Special Correspondence)—The Hart House String Quartet, to observe the Beethoven centenary, has arranged a series of five concerts to be given at intervals during the winter, at which all the Beethoven string quartets are to be presented. It will be the first time in Canada that all these will have been played in one group of concerts. For the first concert, the Hart House musicians gave the second, the fourth, and two of the later works, the E flat and the glorious F major quartets. One of the programs in the series will be presented by the London String Quartet, and another by the Kilbourne Quartet of Rochester.

The Hart House String Quartet was organized in the spring of 1924, with four experienced chamber music performers. Geza de Kres, a Hungarian artist, is the first violin, two young Canadians, Harry Adaskin and Milton Blackstone, play the second violin and the viola, and the cellist is Boris Hambourg. It was the ambition of Vincent Massey to have the Hart House String Quartet take a place among the great chamber music organizations of the day. Their home was to be the Hart House Theater, the pet hobby of Mr. Massey. The musicians were constantly associated for practice. They have spent a portion of the past three summers at Mr. Massey's summer place on Lake Ontario, and their ambition is steadily approaching realization. They have visited the United States, playing in New York, Boston and Chicago.

One of the chief features of their work has been the Canadian tours. A few years ago, there was so little interest taken in chamber music in the Dominion that a tour by a quartet would have been considered impossible. In the winter of 1924-25 and 1925-26, the Hart House Quartet made tours that took them from coast to coast. They might be described as a national institution, for they have enjoyed popularity not only in the musical centers, but in all sorts of out-of-the way places. For example, their success in the mining towns of northern Ontario has been so great that they have been forced to give return concerts in a number of them.

An important feature of the work has been the free Sunday night concerts given in Toronto for two years by the quartet, which have been attended by large audiences.

British Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The revival of "Romance" with Doris Keane in her original part and supported by Owen Nares will take place at the Playhouse early in November. The play ran for more than 1000 performances during the period of the World War.

A new musical comedy "Lido Lady," with Jack Hulbert and Billy Arlington, American comedian, in the cast will be seen in London after a short provincial tour.

The Gaiety Theater, London, is staring a new régime with the new Poldini light opera, "Love Adrift," as semi-opera prices will be charged ranging from £1 for the stalls to 5s. 9d. for the upper circle. The Dresden prima donna, Eva von der Osten, takes the leading part.

"Shavings," from the book of that name by Joseph C. Lincoln, is to be produced at Portsmouth on Oct. 25 prior to coming to London.

"Following Ann," based on K. R. G. Browne's novel, is to have a provincial run before being seen in London about Christmas.

Drury Lane Theater management can thank "Rose Marie" for the most successful year, financially, in its history.

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THE HOME FORUM

"For to Admire; for to See"

IT IS a strange and important fact that we seldom rightly see the places in which we spend all our days. The veil of familiarity comes down between us and the houses, the fields, the hills, yes, and the faces even, that we have known for many years, so that if we are ever to see them again somewhat as they are we must leave them for a time and then return. This is the law that we half-consciously acknowledge in all wise travel, the best part of which will always be found at the end, and it suggests that Thoreau may not have been wholly right in showing his devotion to Concord by refusing so steadfastly to go elsewhere. If anything could have helped him to see and to know Concord more accurately than he did, it would have been a sojourn in some foreign land.

Although we probably find a clearer sight in the moment of returning to familiar things than we know at any other time, yet there is freshened vision to be found also in visiting places quite strange and new. Whatever we see for the first time, even though it be the flattest commonplace to all the rest of the world, somehow revives and exhilarates us by its novelty alone, and so we often find the wisest men and the most widely traveled sharing the eagerness of the child to see some new thing. In every familiar sight we find some admixture of our old selves, something of our customary moods and outworn fancies, so that it can teach us little; but in a strange country, or it may be in the little town just over the hill that we have never seen before, we may learn things as a child learns, without preoccupation. And the reason for this difference appears to be that when confronted by novelty we are more likely to see what actually lies before us than in the familiar haunts already crowded with memories. In a strange place we are, or should be, all eye and ear, passive to impression.

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I cannot think how to explain the happiness that most of us have in seeing new places unless it be that they bring us some vague recollection of our childhood years when all the world was new, before the veil of familiarity had blotted or blurred so much of the world's beauty before our eyes. Certain it is that a good traveler maintains in many respects the attitude of a child, wondering much, rejecting little, scorning nothing. At least in the first stage of collecting new impressions, he has the child's irresponsibility. The foreign town in which he finds himself seems for the moment to be merely a spectacle arranged for his entertainment, as all the world seems to the child. It calls for no thought on his part, no action, no participation of any kind except that most facile and delightful participation of the mere onlooker. He is in the town, but not of it. He has no engagements to keep, no ballot to cast, no tax to pay. Whim is his master and caprice his mistress. He may stay with a welcome or go with a blessing as he likes, and all the affections for places and for people that he finds there are but easy likings because they are not given time to strike deep root in his heart.

Is not this, or something like it, the reason why all the days we have spent in wise and successful travel seem in retrospect to glow as it were in a special sunshine? How vividly, and with what a charm and glamour upon them, these days come back, so that we can hardly say whether they are pleasantest to experience or to remember. That brilliant morning on which we rose early in the little mountain town and made our way up-hill into the market place where already the townsfolk and the shopmen were gathering—does it not stand forth clearly now, like a jewel of memory, among the thousands of forgotten days? It had rained in the night, and the roads and house fronts were glittering in the early sun. Pigeons wheeled and pirouetted in the square, the fountain splashed musical coolness under the plane trees, and all that little town seemed to give itself up to holiday. We can remember how the long shadows crept down the walls and how the brass ornaments of the cart-horse toiling up the hill shone and glittered as he moved. Well, and we recall these little things so vividly because of that air of strangeness that was upon them all, beguiling us for the time of all thought and making us children again.

Seeing that the sense of novelty, together with the delight of sitting down quite passively before impressions, is among the very best things that travel can give, we may question a little whether the effort to "prepare" oneself for traveling is expended quite wisely. One who reads many books about the places and people he intends to see, looks them out upon the maps, arranges his time-tables in advance, allots to each stopping-place of his journey its precise share of time, may indeed be preparing himself for comfort, but that he might have had at home. He is really laboring to eliminate as much as possible of that surprise at the unexpected which might otherwise have been that best part of his pleasure. When he finds himself at last in the country he already knows so much about, what can he do but verify or refute the books he has read, discover that the maps he has consulted are accurate or inaccurate, and perhaps jot down a correction or two in his time-tables? At the best, he can hardly hope for more than to learn anew what he has learned already. It were wiselier done to preserve the innocence of the eye, which sees more keenly when it sees the unexpected, the unguessed, the unhoped for. In travel, as in so many other things, there is a large ingredient of ignorance in the higher wisdom.

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And we may draw another conclusion from this fact that the best of travel is found in the novelty it offers: this namely, that we may travel on cheaper terms than we commonly suppose. There is always as much novelty near at hand as there is far away, so that everywhere in the world, as someone has recently said, we may look in and in without reaching the end of wonder or the end of our delight. There is some little town ten miles or so from where each one of us lives that holds all the strangeness of ancient Yucatan waiting only for us to come and see. Although it lies just over the top of yonder hill which has darkened the sunset for us these many years, we have never walked the streets of that little town, and so it is waiting for us still, as strange to a seeing eye as any city ten days' journey deep into Arabia. You may suppose that it is much the same as your own town—and that, in some sort, is true—but if you think that it must therefore be dull and commonplace then you have ceased to look even at your own town with a seeing eye.

If we should set forth some morning at dawn and strike across the fields toward that little town over the hill so as to arrive there just as the people begin to go about their work, seeing its trees and steeple and the houses clustered beneath them in the early light, would this not be travel of a sort? For one who knows how to travel at all, there is as much to be seen there, and as much delight in the seeing, as he will ever find in towns across the sea. Miles and meridians are nothing to the purpose, for Thoreau spoke wisely and truly in saying that we should be able to find adventure between our front door and the gate. Ten miles of distance, indeed, may be too much. Perhaps we should do still better to travel in our own little towns. O. S.

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The Finding of John Broom

He was found under a broom-bush. Miss Betty was poking her nose near the bank that bordered the wood, in her hunt for the diamond, when she caught sight of a mass of yellow of a deeper tint than the mass of broom-blossom above it, and this was the baby.

This vivid colour, less opaque than "deep chrome" and a shade more orange, seems to have a peculiar attraction for wandering tribes. Gipsies use it, and it is a favourite colour with Indian squaws. . . .

A large kerchief of this, wound about its body, was the baby's only robe, but he seemed quite comfortable in it when Miss Betty found him, sleeping on a pillow of deep hair moss, his little brown fists closed as fast as his eyes, and a crimson toad-stool grasped in one of them.

When Miss Betty screamed the baby awoke, and his long black lashes tickled his cheeks and made him wink and cry. But by the time she returned with her sister and the parson, he was quite happy again, gazing up with dark eyes full of delight into the glowing broom-brush, and fighting the evening breeze with his feet, which were entangled in the folds of the yellow cloth, and with the battered toad-stool which was still in his hand. . . .

But still Miss Betty did not touch the bairn. She was not accustomed to children. But the parson had christened too many babies to be afraid of them, and he picked up the little fellow in a moment, and tucked the yellow rag around him, and then addressing the little ladies precisely as if they were sponsors he asked in his deep voice, "Now where on the face of the earth are the vagabonds who have deserted this child?"

The little ladies did not know, the broom brushes were silent, and the question has remained unanswered from that day to this. . . .

How the boy was ever kept inside his christening clothes Thomasina said she did not know. But when he got into the parson's arms he lay quite quiet, which was a good omen. That he might lack no advantage, Miss Betty stood godmother for him, and the parish clerk and the sexton were his godfathers.

He was named John.

"A plain, sensible name," said Miss Betty. "And while we are about it," she added, "we may as well choose his surname. For a surname he must have, and the sooner it is decided upon the better."

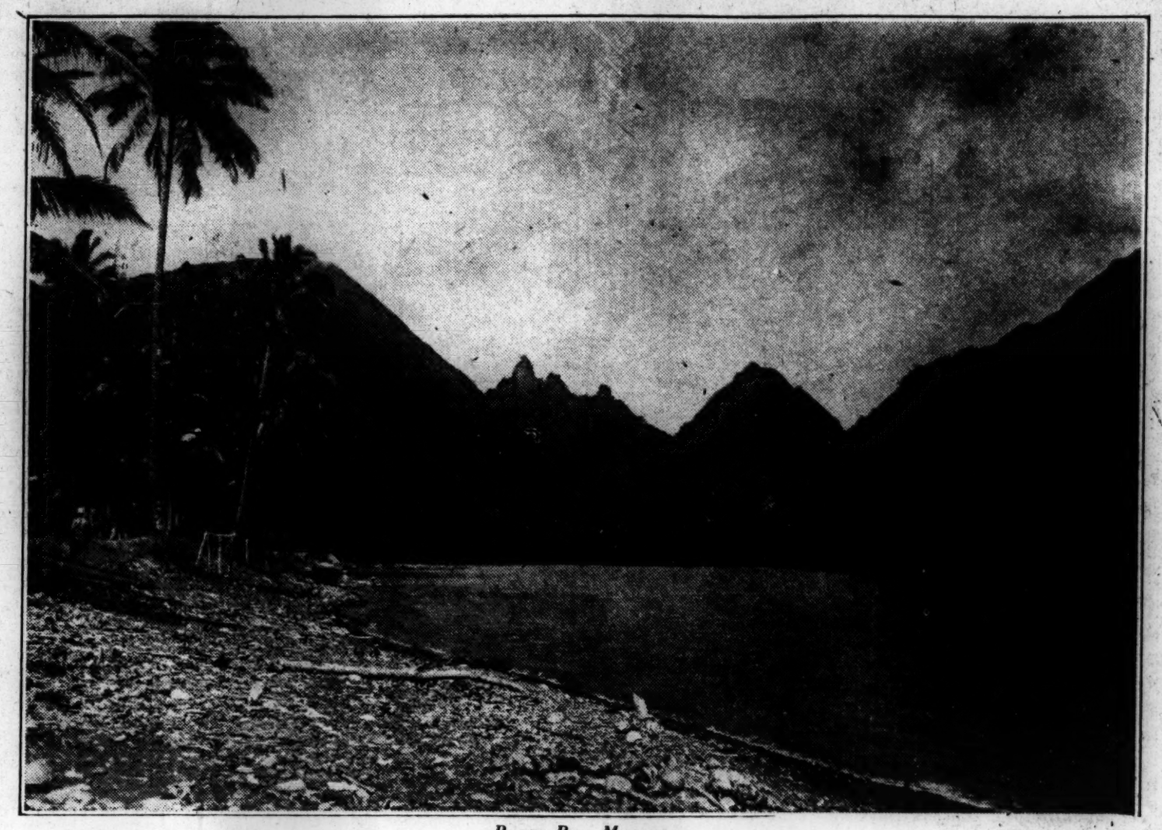
Miss Kitty had made a list of twenty-seven of her favourite Christian names, which Miss Betty had sternly rejected, that everything might be plain, practical, and respectable at the outset of the tramp-child's career. For the same reason she refused to adopt Miss Kitty's suggestions for a surname.

"It's so seldom there's a chance of choosing a surname for anybody, sister," said Miss Kitty, "it seems a pity not to choose a pretty one."

"Sister Kitty," said Miss Betty, "don't be romantic. The boy is to be brought up in that station of life for which one syllable is ample. I should have called him Smith if that had not been Thomasina's name. As it is, I propose to call him Broom. He was found under a bush of broom, and it goes very well with John, and sounds plain and respectable."

So Miss Betty bought a Bible, and on the fly-leaf of it she wrote in her fine, round, gentlewoman's writing—"John Broom. With good wishes for his welfare, temporal and eternal. From a sincere friend." And when the inscription was dry the Bible was wrapped in brown paper, and put by in Thomasina's trunk till John Broom should come to years of discretion.

He was slow to reach them, though in other respects he grew fast.—From "Lob Lie-by-the-Fire," by Juliana Horatia Ewing.



Papao Bay, Moorea

Sun and Moon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When blinking from the great sun's sultry smile,
I muse not much on all his gaze has seen
On Shinar, Gibeon and Golgotha;
Ilium and Thebes and Herculaneum;
On Runnymede and Massachusetts Bay.

But when I watch the round moon, rising slow,
With silvern splendor bless the tranquil night,
I think of some who waited her wan smile.
David, Khayyam and Shakespeare, Shelley, Keats,
All dreamers whom white nights have waked to song.

Douglas Hurn.

Singapore

We found that we were steaming up the channel between the islands and the mainland of the Malay Peninsula. The coasts were low and covered with a dense and tropical undergrowth of jungle, a mass of green, from which here and there towered lonely sentinels, great fan palms. Now and then the shore broke open into a little sandy beach. Soon we came up to the harbor with its fleet of ships riding at anchor, and behind on the low coast lay the white houses and red roofs of Singapore. Around the town were little hills from among the thick foliage of which peeped the white roofs and pillared porticoes of the bungalows. Leaving our luggage at the dock, to follow at the sedate pace of an ox-cart, we hurried on in a "gharry" to get rooms at the Hôtel de l'Europe. The "gharry" is a funny, square, box-like little carriage which is pulled along at an astonishing pace by the most diminutive of small native ponies, while the Malay driver, in his bright turban and sash, runs alongside or balances himself on the shafts.

Singapore was a surprise; it was a larger and more beautiful place than I had expected, situated on the island of the same name, an island of good size about fourteen miles across, and is the Government seat of the Straits Settlements, which became a separate colony of England when divided off from India in 1868. From being a wild and dense jungle in 1819, the island is now almost wholly cultivated, traversed by well macadamized roads, which the luxuriant vegetation makes very lovely, and dotted with pretty bungalows. The town is solid and handsome, having some fine public buildings; the Government House is the handsomest of any of the colonies, a magnificent house in a lovely park. . . .

A bumper to "Half Way Round the World!" Singapore is almost exactly one hundred and eighty degrees around from Washington, the exact antipodes. While we are standing upon our feet in the light of day, the faithful politicians of the capital are top-side down, tucked in their little beds (at least, we hope they are!) dreaming of the welfare of the State! Our sunrise is their sunset; when they are anticipating their breakfasts we are digesting our dinners; yet it is the same world, the same few virtues.—Isabel Anderson, in "Under the Black Horse Flag."

The Country Book Stall

Londoners know much, but not all. A few secrets are still to be learned only in the provinces, and one of them is the true value of the bookstall man. In London a bookstall man is a machine; you throw pennies at him and in return he throws papers at you. Now and then he asks you to buy something that you don't want or recommends the new sevenpenny; but for the most part he treats you as a stranger, if not as a foe, and expects for himself treatment no better.

But in the country. . . .

Make your home in a small country town and see how long you can manage without becoming friendly with the bookstall man. For in the country he is a power. There is no longer any casual flinging of pennies; there is the weather to discuss, and a remark to drop on the headlines in the contents bill. "Another all-night sitting," you say, from the security given by eight good hours in bed: "Ah, well, if people like to be Members of Parliament, let them!" Then you both laugh. Or, "What's this?—another new peer? Well, it will be your turn soon," you say, and then you both laugh again. But there is something more important than persiflage and gossip—there is the new novel to choose from the circulating library. For in the country the bookstall man is also the librarian and adviser; he not only sells papers but he controls the reading of the neighborhood. His advice is sound. His instinct dictates wisely. "Jacob's latest," he says, "is splendid. I read it on Sunday." Not, of course, that he has any need to read a story to know that it is splendid; that would be too mechanical. He knows because he possesses the sixth sense with which successful handlers of books are gifted. "What's new?" he replies. "well here's something good. Take that. You can't go wrong." Or, when in a dissuading mood. . . . "That one? Oh! I don't think she would like that. That's a little bit—well, it's strong, that's what it is. I don't recommend it. But here's a charming story." . . . And so on.

What some simple country folk would do without their bookstall man I can't imagine.—"From Old Lamps For New," by E. V. Lucas.

Onflow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today they took the Old Elm down—
That stately glory of light and shade
That sheltered the ancient house, and made
Homes for the sparrows in its crown,
And, low in the branches stout and brown,
Refuge for robins, who unafraid
Builded their nests with homely art
Close . the great tree's kindly heart!

"Its long beneficence is done!"
Not so! Full many a winter night
Shall be made welcoming and bright
With warmth the great tree gained from the sun—
A golden treasure, fairly won—
Raying outward its genial light
From the old fireplace, deep and wide,
With children clustered on each side!

Gray ash! The end? The shall be spread
(When Spring alights on the snow-streaked hills,
And good brown Earth to her coming thrills)
Over each dreaming flower-bed,
And there, with sunshine and rain be sped—
Lo, Hyacinths, Crocuses, Daffodils!
And the Old Elm's might shall be flowing there
In glory of color and fragrance rare!

Minnie Leona Upton.

Moorea, the Hospitable

WHEN the sun sinks across the lagoon at Papeete distant Moorea seems to float in a purple haze, ethereal as a vaguely remembered dream. One wonders whether, after all, it is more than a lovely illusion of the South Sea sunset, that fairy isle out there at the horizon's edge. For its wonderful line of jagged, weather-eroded, fantastically shaped peaks stands out against the sky to reflect the sun's parting rays in fast-changing colors and finally to grow dark and somber as the twilight falls, until a curious fantasy seems to hover about it. And though, upon a closer approach, the substantial nature of these great mountains, the actuality of the fair palm-lined and white-sanded beaches and the tangible beauty of the deep-shadowed valleys of Moorea are gloriously revealed, yet the strange fantastic atmosphere clings. It is difficult to bring oneself to a full realization of the existence of anything earthly so beautiful as Moorea.

Moorea is reached after a pleasant sail of three or four hours from Papeete over a blue sea, usually but lightly flecked with white under the trade breeze. Flying fish, darting specks on the brightness of a mirror, dash in and out of the water about one, and presently the tangled mountain shapes of Moorea begin to separate themselves. Then there are revealed long deep valleys, clothed in rich green, along whose gentle slopes grow wild oranges, mangoes, limes, citrons, wild and sweet bananas, papaias, breadfruit and tamarinds. As one approaches the glistening beach the mingled perfumes of a dozen flowers blend with the salt-sweet breath of the tropical sea. Native huts peep from the coconut groves along the shore at the foot of the mountains.

The visitor to Moorea is ever welcome at the homes of the chiefs, where hospitality is lavish and where one pays a little for his entertainment, or nothing, as he feels disposed; for no native ever demands money from his white visitors. And living here in Moorea is restful and tranquil, the very fulfillment of one's dreams of South Sea romance, the epitome of everything that has been said and written in praise of the tropical isles. It has the charm of Tahiti and more, for there are no motor cars, no jazz performers, and no operators of broadcasting nuisances. But there are native musicians and native dancers and native feasts, quite as in Herman Melville's day.

In "Omoo" Melville told a captivating story of life in Moorea, and it was at Papao Bay, shown in the accompanying view, that he spent many weeks, as related in the last chapters of "Omoo." Here at that time the queen and court of the Society Islands were living, having fled from the French invaders at Papeete; and today the remains of the royal residences are to be seen on the shores of the fair bay. Melville, though no romanticist, but a gifted chronicler of unusual things and experiences, found in Moorea all the beauty that it has revealed since to a hundred writers and artists. As it looks from the Papeete quayside at sunset, so it is, a gem of the tropical sea.

Scherzando

Down through the ancient Strand
The spirit of October, mild and boon
And sauntering, takes his way
This golden end of afternoon,
As though the corn stood yellow in all the land,
And the ripe apples dropped to the harvest-moon.

Lo! the round sun, half down the western slope—
Seen as along an unglazed telescope—
Lingers and lolls, loth to be done with day:
Gifting the long, lean, lanky street
And its abounding confluences of being
With aspects generous and bland;
Making a thousand harnesses to shine
As with new ore from some enchanted mine,
And every horse's coat so full of sheen
He looks new-tailored, and every bus feels clean,
And never a hansom but is worth the feeing;
And every jeweller within the pale
Offers a real Arabian Night for sale. . . .

Till Clement's, angular and cold and staid,
Gleams forth in glamour's very stuffs arrayed; . . .
And the high majesty of Paul's
Uplifts a voice of living light, and calls—
Calls to his millions to behold and see
How goodly this his London Town can be!

—W. E. Henley, in "London Voluntaries."

Home Again

Walking slowly down the wide New England street with its sweeping elm trees and its air of quiet competency, thought strayed back to other scenes and streets of the past weeks and months.

There were, first the long train rides in Italy, the dazzling, sharp, clear colors of Naples, the blue of the sea—one understands now what "Capri blue" meant—the white smoke of Vesuvius, the numberless gardens in every little dooryard—the houses, rose-colored and smiling, the people olive-hued and equally smiling, their very rags gay with a love of beauty unchecked by the restraint of more somber northern lands! And then in the country the red splash of poppies in green fields, the exquisite pointed cypresses, and later, the fragments of Roman aqueduct or broken arch, overgrown with moss and lichen and clinging vines, miles and miles of silvery olive trees, groves of lemon and orange—rare golden apples of Hesperides of Greek legend—trees festooned with vines like little maidens holding hands for a round dance, and above—hills, with their neat trim rows, so carefully guarded and encouraged by the frugal Italian laborers of the field. It was all so strange and exotic—so picturesquely Italian — that picture was etched upon memory.

And then memory leaped to another day, the first glimpse of France, strange and beautiful, but in how different a way! No cypresses here, but green fields and long straight rows of slim, erect locust trees, marking the path of a river-cattle knee deep in the marsh land, peasant women at work in their fields—then a bit of enchanted woodland. Here indeed is the land of Millet, painter of the sturdy peasant; of the Barbizon painters, Rousseau, Daubigny, with their brooding, ruminative cattle, and of Corot, who loved so the silvery leaves shimmering in the light of afternoon, and the dreamy herds, and in imaginative moments saw his woodland glades inhabited by gay, grotesque satyrs and graceful dancing fauns and Oreads.

In England the scene is less dreamlike, far more solid and substantial—the green less hazy and silvery, more deeply, penetratingly green; the trees grow in more luxuriance and abandon than the quivering cypress and the slender locusts. The little cottages have a thrifty look and a satisfying "homeyness" about them; the children that wave to us from the fields that glide by us are more ruddy and thickset—less wistful than the Italian ones. There is a sense of peace that comes from the very fertility and plenitude. Every little garden has its cheery geranium, the fields are dotted with sheep. If in France we think of Corot, here in Warwickshire, we can think only of the young lad, Will Shakespeare, whose youth and vitality and love of his kind may well have sprung from these rich abundant fields, whose wit and humor were like these sparkling, dew-drenched fields.

Then comes the long waste of waters—barren, unfruitful sea, it was called by Homer (who perhaps liked it no better than some people now who regard it as a necessary but dull interlude between them and new adventures).

How will the old familiar scenes appear? Will they be a little dimmed or tarnished by the new unusual ones?

The approach to the city thrills us, in spite of ourselves, with its strange, austere beauty. And yet everywhere there is a kinship between great cities; the world is growing cosmopolitan very fast. It is not until the train has carried us into the country that we begin to tingle with the joy of remembered things. Not here the cypress, nor the locust, nor the lush fields; not the ancient rampart which seems a very part of the Italian hillside, nor the wistful beauty of France and Corot, nor the lusty exuberance of the land of Master Shakespeare. We ask ourselves what is the characteristic touch.

Back in the New England town, with its wide, quiet street, its capacious red brick houses, its exquisite colonial doorways, its peace and serenity, the elm trees overarching like the Gothic cloisters seen at Oxford and at Chartres. It is not so easy to analyze—this New England charm—especially to one who has lived in the midst of it always, but it is no less distinct, for that reason, no less inimitable.

"See America first" is a banal, because overworked, slogan. It is as a matter of fact an impossibility. The full beauty of New England simplicity, its fine reticence and reserve, never dawns upon us with complete clearness until we see it anew, with fresh eyes, against the beauty of the Old World—the world of our forbears—in England, in France and Italy and many other lands as well.

Nature, says someone, but not art. But there are many artists who have understood the best that we had in us, kindled by this very austere beauty. Mr. Sargent, to be sure, was too enamored of Old World loveliness and Italian sunshine to give us here of his best. But many have interpreted it—Winslow Homer, lover of rockbound Maine, Weir, Metcalf, Enneking—to name only a few who have labored to serve as ambassadors in the world of art, to show us to the Old World, not as a race of shopkeepers, of would-be multimillionaires, but of lovers of field and sea, forest and mountain-brook, and above all of beautiful old towns of ample and capacious hospitality.

"Oh that . . . I might find him!"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Job was going through his dire trials, which as a fire of affliction purified him, he was lectured by his friends. Zophar, Bildad, and Eliphaz all argued with Job because of his statements; and their arguments, as we read them today in the book of Job, seem indeed severe and far from comforting. Their strictures may have helped Job to awake, but at times he found his burden increased, yes, made heavy and unbearable, by his friends' attitude. Once, after Eliphaz had given a liberal lecture, while his thought was seeking after his God, Job cried out, "Oh that I knew where I might find him!" How many, upon learning how undependable is the personal self, with its relationships and treasures, in anguish of heart have echoed that plaintive cry! Job, however, later on worked out his problem in patience, sincerity, and repentance. He finally awoke and found his God an ever present help, the restorer of right conditions which he seemed to have lost. His experience taught him one great lesson, among others, and that was the lesson of unselfed love; for things improved after he had prayed to God for his friends.

Every Bible student can readily recall the narrative in Genesis of the patriarch Jacob, who, on his journey from Beersheba to Haran, lay down to sleep in the desert, and dreamed of the ladder that reached to heaven. Awakening out of sleep, fully conscious of having communed with God, even when he had seemed to be in a dream, Jacob said, "Surely the Lord is in this place; and I knew it not . . . this is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." No incident in the Bible better illustrates the nonmaterial character of the house of God than Jacob's experience. Awakening to realize that God is ever present, always with him, Jacob then hallowed the memory of this sacred experience of finding God to be immediately at hand, by setting up a pillar of stones, which he anointed with oil, calling the place "Bethel,"—house of God.

In this day Christian Science enables us to interpret the inner meaning of all the wonderful Biblical narratives. The demonstration of this Science makes it possible for us to find in every place an answer to the frequent echo of Job's appeal; so that it can now be said of all seekers of Truth and of the ever present God of love:

"Where'er they seek Thee, Thou art found,
And ev'ry place is hallow'd ground."

To those earnest seekers after Truth who had assembled in Boston in December, 1905, Mary Baker Eddy wrote, as we read in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 254), "You will reap the sure reward of right thinking and acting, of watching and praying, and you will find the ever-present God an ever-present help." This positive statement is indeed encouraging to all who are sincerely seeking God and are hoping in their hearts to find Him; for the promise voiced through Jeremiah is, "Ye shall . . . find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart."

Searching for God from such an animus, one is sure to find Him everywhere present, "a God at hand." Christian Science teaches that the living God is not discerned through the material senses, but through spiritual sense, that unseen mental ability to discern spiritual Truth as the infinite universal Principle, which is wholly good. The fullness of this God is found only through Christ, Truth, in Christian Science.

In the Bible narrative of Jacob's finding God an ever present help in the desert, it is notable that the patriarch had lain down to sleep on a pillow of stones, symbolical of hard experiences. But after waking on having found his God there, though Jacob knew it not when he laid himself down, his heart must have been filled with gratitude and gladness; for the pillow of stones was transformed into a memorial pillar, and Jacob "poured oil upon the top of it."

So, today, awaking from the dream of materiality, thousands of seekers are finding God everywhere present, and their hard pillows of experience are being transformed into memories of joy. Then, awakened to Truth, they find their Bethels in every place, and join with the beloved Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science in singing her keynote verse on page 111 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures":

"Oh! Thou hast heard my prayer;
And I am blest!
This is Thy high behest:—
Thou here, and *everywhere*."

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With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Pieter Vaneerden

By NORAH SHEPPARD

Part I

"WHY, I am just like the painting!" Elizabeth Vaneerden turned round from a critical inspection of herself in the mirror, a quaint little figure costumed in the picturesque if rather cumbersome dress of three centuries ago.

"You are, dear. The dress is an exact copy of that worn by the Elizabeth after whom you are named."

"She was my ancestress, wasn't she?" Elizabeth curtsied gravely to the figure in the mirror.

"Yes. That is why you are impersonating her at the fête today. It was your grandmother's wish. She lent us the painting. Some day you must ask her to tell you all about the Elizabeth of the picture. It is quite an interesting story."

Elizabeth remembered this some weeks later, when she was visiting her grandmother, a stately white-haired lady who lived in a large old-fashioned house, with so many servants to wait on her that it was difficult to remember all their names.

"Mother said you would tell me about my ancestress, Elizabeth. Will you, please?" she said one day.

Mrs. Vaneerden, sitting upright in her highbacked chair, smiled down at her bright-eyed granddaughter, who had already drawn up a low stool beside her.

"I thought some day you would ask for the story," she said, "and so I wrote it down, using some journals and letters which have been in the possession of our family ever since they were written by Elizabeth and her cousin. If you will give me that book lying on the table, I will read it to you."

And this is the story that grandmother Vaneerden read, pausing now and then to answer Elizabeth's eager questions.

Nearly three hundred years ago there came to this country a wealthy Dutch gentleman, one of the many who at that time decided to try their fortunes in the New World. With him he brought his twelve-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, and several servants to attend to their comforts on the voyage and in the home which he expected to make upon arrival. Cornelius Rijcken was devoted to his young daughter and made much more of a companion of her than was usual in those days of strict upbringing. Elizabeth, for her part, was never so happy as when with her father and, once she became accustomed to the life on board, she shared his interest and pleasure in the voyage.

The Stowaway

When the sailing ship which brought them from Holland was two days out at sea, a stowaway was discovered in the hold—just a lad, not more than 14 or 15 years old. He was dirty and ragged and had had nothing to eat since coming on board but in spite of all this, his brave bearing as he faced the captain excited the admiration of those passengers who had gathered on deck upon learning of the discovery of a stowaway. The boy told them his name Pieter Vaneerden and that, being an orphan and without money, he had walked from his native village to Rotterdam in search of work. Unable to find any in the city, he had gone down to the docks, hoping that the captain of one of the ships there would hire him as a cabin boy. But he had been driven from ship after ship, mocked and jeered at for his ragged appearance. Finally, in desperation, he had stolen aboard the "Piet Hein" by night and hidden himself in the hold. For two days there in the darkness he had endured hunger and thirst but had been forced finally to reveal himself.

Cornelius Rijcken had at first been at a loss to associate the name of van Eerden—an old and honored family in Holland—with the young stowaway, until he recalled a story heard several years previously of the marriage of the youngest son, while a student at Leyden, to the daughter of an innkeeper in a nearby village.

Elizabeth's Curiosity

Elizabeth had crept up to her father's side while Pieter was telling his story to the captain, curious to see what the stowaway looked like. In all the 12 years of her sheltered life she had never come in close contact with poverty. She knew there were beggars—she had seen them on the streets and in the market places of the city when out walking or riding with her father; but Pieter was scarcely a beggar. The captain, as well as the passengers, were impressed by the simple dignity with which he told his story. This boy was no rogue, yet what was to be done with him? After some consideration it was decided that he should be allowed to remain on board the "Piet Hein," and work his way over to New Amsterdam, for which port they were bound. It was Herr Rijcken who suggested this course to the captain, whose original intention had been to send Pieter back to Holland by the first boat they happened to meet.

"The lad interests me much. I myself will find work for him when we arrive."

Elizabeth was delighted to learn of her father's proposal, for Pieter had won her sympathy and admiration. In fact, he was something of a hero in her eyes and she contrived to make various opportunities to speak to him during the weeks which followed and to learn more of his early life. When eventually land came in sight, Elizabeth knew she was quite glad that Pieter was to accompany them to New Amsterdam.

New Amsterdam

No persons on board were more interested than were these two as the "Piet Hein" passed through the Hoofden or Narrows and rounded the fort at the point of the island. Directly the ship dropped anchor a number of small boats put out from the shore, conveying friends and relatives of those on board, all eager to welcome the newcomers.

Among the first to set foot on deck was Adrian Rijcken, Elizabeth's uncle, who had come out to the country a few years previously and who had already built a large warehouse and established a steadily increasing trade alike with the Old World and with Fort Orange up Hudson's River. Pieter, standing at some little distance from the family group, gazed with frank admiration upon the tall bearded man and wished that he might hear the tales of adventure which he felt quite sure Adrian Rijcken must be relating. As if in response to his unspoken desire, Elizabeth turned and smiled at him and a few minutes afterward spoke to her father, who thereupon beckoned Pieter to join them.

"This is the lad of whom we were talking. He wishes to seek his fortune in the New World and I am minded to let him prove his mettle."

Adrian Rijcken asked Pieter several questions regarding himself and then, with a word or two of kindly encouragement to the boy, conducted his brother and niece to the waiting boat. Pieter remained behind to assist the servants of Cornelius Rijcken to carry their master's belongings ashore.

Though only some 30 years had elapsed since Minuit with his little company of fellow Hollanders in the "Zeemeeuw" had founded the settlement, there was now quite a considerable town beyond the fort. The original mean hovels had been replaced by houses built of brick and stone, some of them covered with red and black tiles. It was in one of these latter houses, a short distance from the Stadthuis and overlooking the river, that Adrian Rijcken lived, and here Elizabeth and her father were to make their home for awhile.

They were greeted upon entering the house by a short, stout boy in his early teens.

Cousin Nicholas

"What means this, Nicholas?" asked Adrian Rijcken. "I looked for you to accompany me to the ship. You knew my wishes. Why did you disregard them?"

"I am sorry, Father. I was not aware of your departure until told of it by the servants and then it was too late to overtake you."

"In future see to it that you are on hand when bidden. Now you must make your apologies to your uncle and cousin."

"They are already accepted," exclaimed Cornelius genially and earned a grateful glance from his nephew. Elizabeth also gave him a warm little smile of encouragement. But despite their friendliness, Nicholas seemed shy and ill at ease in the presence of his relatives and at the first opportunity made his escape from the room.

Adrian Rijcken turned to his brother. "I would I knew what to make of Nicholas. Though he is my own flesh and blood, frankly I do not understand him. He shuns the companionship of other boys of his age and shuts himself in his own room hour after hour. Unfortunately I have but little time to devote to him, as my days are much occupied with business matters."

"Perhaps when he gets over his shyness, he will make a companion of his cousin. It were well they should become better acquainted."

Adrian Rijcken nodded in approval. He knew what his brother was thinking of. In those days early marriages were preceded by still earlier betrothals and it had long been understood that in due time Nicholas and Elizabeth should wed each other.

As the pages of her journal reveal, Elizabeth would have been glad of the companionship of her cousin during those first weeks in New Amsterdam, when Cornelius Rijcken was too much occupied with his brother to spare much time for his young daughter. But Nicholas seemed not to be aware of the friendly overtures which Elizabeth made from time to time and even appeared to shun her society.

So she was thrown back upon Pieter for companionship. Of course he could not be always at her beck and call—there was work for him to do, and his duties occupied a good many hours of each day, but most of his spare time was devoted to accompanying Elizabeth about the streets of the town and in visits to the wharves and the Rijcken warehouses. Cornelius had every confidence in Pieter's trustworthiness and, beyond a few warnings against wandering too far afield, left the boy to escort Elizabeth on all occasions when he himself was unable to be with her. Soon there were few parts of the town which the two had not explored.

(To Be Continued)

Patsy and Jack—True Pals

Underwood & Underwood

Patsy, the Six-Months-Old Lioness in This Picture, and Jack, a Russian Poodle, Are Great Pals. They Are Soon to Cross the Atlantic, Where They Will Appear on the Stage in an Act All Their Own.

Current Events

The Imperial Conference

LAST Tuesday there took place in London the formal opening of what is known as the Imperial Conference. It is a conference to which have come the Prime Ministers of six self-governing nations which make up the British Commonwealth of Nations, the President of the Irish Free State, representatives from India, and other attendant ministers, and their purpose is to discuss some of the many problems which naturally arise when a number of nations are striving to live together as one.

If you read The Christian Science Monitor regularly you should know the names of the most prominent of these statesmen, for their names and pictures both appeared in last Tuesday's paper. The Prime Minister of Great Britain is there, of course, and the Prime Ministers of Australia, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand and Newfoundland, President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State and the Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan for India.

What will the conference discuss? One question of great importance is that of the status of each nation within the Commonwealth. The theory is that each of these nations has an equal status or standing, but in practice there are various matters needing adjustment, left over from the days when the colonies were dependent on the Mother Country.

Foreign policy is another vital question. Under the British Constitution each nation within the Empire has the right to an equal vote in determining the foreign policy of the whole, but in practice it is not easy to consult together or vote when some of these countries are thousands of miles apart.

Then there are other problems to be discussed, particularly the question of promoting trade within the Empire, and that of immigration.

The Imperial Conference is interesting not only in itself, but as an experiment, for, as a recent editorial in this paper pointed out, "It is generally recognized that the principal stumbling block to international peace today is the excessive nationalism of the modern world. The modern British Empire is perhaps the most important and successful of all the attempts which are being made to combine the virtues of nationality with loyalty to and membership of a larger commonwealth composed of many nations."

Model Ships Win Scholarship

One of the students to enter the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this fall was Albert F. Bird, a Somerville boy who has won a four-year scholarship for his skill in building models of famous clipper ships.

Albert Bird began making toy ships when he was only four years old. His latest model is one of the Flying Cloud, and before building it he sought material in various naval museums for almost a year. He has also built the famous clipper ship Stag Hound, and the old man o' war Constitution.

Queen Marie of Rumania

Queen Marie of Rumania, accompanied by her son, Prince Nicholas, and her daughter, Princess Ileana, is now on a visit to the United States, where she is receiving an enthusiastic welcome. Only one queen before Queen Marie has visited the United States, and that was seven years ago, when the King and Queen of the Belgians made a trip to America.

Queen Marie is the daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, the second son of Queen Victoria, and as a girl she was brought up in Great Britain. She married Prince Ferdinand of Rumania, who in 1914 became King of Rumania.

Queen Marie is a devoted patriot, and she certainly desires in some way to help her own country by this visit to America. Her sailor son, too, who has been trained as an engineer, hopes to devote himself and his training to the betterment of Rumania's industries and the development of her oil and mineral wealth.

"Uncle John" and "The House of Inspiration"

NINE-YEAR-OLD John Brashear was excited. A man had come to Brownsville, Pa., with a telescope and was offering to let people look through it at the sky for a small price. Grandfather Smith had promised to take Johnny.

John was the eldest of seven children and had to help with the housework. He could even wash and iron pillow slips and old-fashioned bandana handkerchiefs. Yet he had time to play the bass drum in the Brownsville Brass Band, and to visit his grandfather's cottage, too. The time he liked best of all was after supper when Grandfather Smith gathered the children around him on the grass and told stories about the stars. The other children went home at bedtime, but sometimes John was missing. He was usually found flat on his back on the grass, watching the stars and dreaming of the day when he should make a telescope.

It was a great day when he looked at the heavens through the stranger's telescope and saw the moon and the planet Saturn, and he never forgot the wonder and beauty of that first glimpse.

When he was through school he worked at various things until finally he found steady, interesting work on the machinery in the mill. He worked a long day in the mill and spent his evening studying the stars. Every night, no matter how hard he had worked, he climbed the nearest hill to see better and continued his studies.

The House on the Hill

In a few years he built his own house on a hill. The mill boys helped him, but most of the building was done by John and his wife in the evenings. When it was completed and the delighted couple moved in, they had a supper for the friends who had helped them. This same house in Pittsburgh is now owned by the Brashear Memorial Association, and is called "The House of Inspiration." It is used as a social settlement house and the Brashear Museum. There is a plate on the door on which is printed John Brashear's words:

"Somewhere beneath the stars is work which you alone were meant to do. Never rest until you have found it."

John next decided he wanted a little shop near his home where he could have a telescope of his own and let the boys and girls have a chance to look at the stars. It took three years to make the telescope. John was inexperienced and had only the evenings in which to work. At last the nine-foot telescope was mounted in a room looking south and John pointed it out of the open window at the planet Saturn and called in the neighbors to enjoy the heavens with him. This was the first of the telescopes and astronomical instruments which were to become known all over the world.

Trips to the Stars

For years he worked in the mills and made his instruments at night. Sometimes John spent most of his winter noon hours with a lump of chalk and an old piece of sheet iron, giving little talks or astronomy to the men after they had emptied their dinner buckets. He said later: "We used to make trips from the ash pit to the stars. . . ."

It was not long before a better and larger telescope was made in John Brashear's shop. Many visitors came after this was completed and Mr. Brashear always took the time to explain the mystery and beauty of the heavens to them, and to give the requested lectures to visiting classes.

Some of his visitors made amusing remarks. A young farmer was asked what he would like to see, and he asked first for the stars, "Juniper" and "Satan," and finally for the "Star of Jerusalem."

An old man came one night, and after looking through the 12-inch telescope he said that for years he had wanted to see the beauties of the sky and was very grateful for the privilege.

There used to be a half dozen ragged boys around John Brashear when he was working in his shop or making observations. He never locked his shop, but the boys never touched his tools or his telescope to harm them. But then he was a friend to all children and was called "Pennsylvania's best loved citizen." It was said that at one time 6000 students knew him as "Uncle John" and many of them went to him for advice and help.

In later years he left the mill and took charge of a fully equipped shop of his own. His work took him to Europe, to visit the great scientists and the large observatories of the world. His one idea when he was making a required piece of work was, he said, "to make it turn out good, as good as my ability and efforts could make it." His apparatus, instruments and lenses have been important contributions to modern science and have gone to many countries. His work was so perfect that finally the scientists did not even have to test it—his name was a guarantee of perfection. Old scientists and young amateurs went to him for help in solving their problems and all received the same kindly welcome.

His ideal of life was well expressed when he said once that the knowledge "most worth while in this world is that of extracting sunlight from behind the clouds and scattering it over the shadowed pathways of our fellow travelers."

The Adventures of Waddles

Keeping Bees

IT WOULD be interesting to know how many boys have had the delightful experience of keeping bees. There is nothing more interesting, and, as the bees forage for themselves, there is practically no expense attached to the care of a hive of bees after the purchase price has been settled. In the country there is always someone near who keeps bees and will give the novice any necessary information.

When it is possible, boys should have hives with glass roofs so that they will be able to watch the bees work without disturbing them. If boys are calm and quiet around bees they soon get used to them, and under ordinary conditions are not at all liable to sting. It is when fear or anger is roused in honeybees that they attack people.

Bees in Town

The boy who lives in the country has, of course, a better opportunity to raise bees than other boys, but keeping them does not depend upon a large plot of ground. The writer knows a man in Washington, D. C., who has 27 hives in his back yard, and only about a fourth of the yard, which is not large, is used for the bees. Then there was an article recently in one of the daily newspapers which told about a business block in Seattle, Wash., which has an apiary on its roof, and at times there are as many as 40 hives in this colony. If they can be kept in a place like that, almost anyone should be able to find room to keep bees—though a boy's family may not approve of keeping them on the home roof, or of housing them in the basement.

There is always sale for honey, but when taking it there should be from 25 to 50 pounds left in a hive for the bees to eat during the winter. When possible, it is better to have the honey blown from the comb by machinery; then the comb may be put back in the hive, and the bees can begin at once to fill it with more nectar. It takes much time and hard work for them to replace the comb which is taken out and not returned to the hive.

Books About Bees

There are many books and articles about honeybees, so the boy who cares to find out more about them than his neighbors tell him can do so by looking up articles on them in encyclopedias, in books devoted entirely to the care of bees; or he can write to the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., and find out practically anything he wishes to know.

Boys find bees a never-ending source of entertainment; there are so many things that are quite wonderful in their lives—so many mysteries to solve: Where do they get pollen? And for what is it used? And the nectar—there is much of interest to be discovered about it. What causes the extremely high temperature in bee hives during hot weather? And how do the little creatures overcome this condition? Do all of the workers work at the same time? How far do they go for pollen and nectar? What of the lives of the baby bees for a few days after they come out of their cells? How many eggs does the queen bee lay a day? These are only a few of the many things to be learned about bees. Boys who once become interested in keeping them have an almost unlimited source of entertainment at their command; and in addition to this they are gaining knowledge which may prove to be the foundation for a useful business activity in later years.

Key to puzzle published Oct. 14.

Wall, window, door, cellar, wing, porch, veranda, tile, slate, arch.

Geographical Puzzle

Name the following:

1. The Emerald Isle.
2. The Father of Waters.
3. The Roof of the World.
4. The Keeper of the Baltic Portals.
5. La Manche.
6. The Queen of the Adriatic.
7. The Garden of England.
8. The Herring Pond.
9. The Land of the Midnight Sun.
10. The Playground of Europe.

A Merry Game

Here is a jolly guessing game with which to set a party or group going merrily. All shut their eyes, while the leader blindfolds exactly half the number. Everyone is supposed to remain silent or speak only in a disguised voice so that the blindfolded ones do not realize who are in their group and who are free. They are then led to a circle of chairs and seated in such a way that the alternate chairs of the circle are vacant. The second group then sit on the vacant chairs, and in turn each member sings, in a voice disguised, a bar or two of some funny song that occurs to him. Each blindfolded one is allowed two guesses as to the name of the person on his right. (No touching is allowed.) If he guesses, he will be freed of his bandage by the leader, and may watch the fun.

The guessing continues around the circle as many times as is necessary to free all those who are blindfolded.

The Mail Bag

New York City

Dear Editor:

Once I came across an old school book about pioneers with many illustrations. One picture interested me very much—the picture of a pioneer settlement. It was oblong in shape, and built of log cabins, with a high log fence between each one, so that the Indians could not enter the court.

There was a big gate through which the pioneers entered the settlement with their goods from the Ohio River, which was in the foreground. The gardens of vegetables and fields of grain were outside the settlement, and behind them were thick woods.

Immediately I thought of how I could make a miniature settlement, and, after a lot of careful planning, I set to work.

First, I got a big piece of thick cardboard, about 22 inches by 16, for the foundation.

Then I saved all of the dead matches that I could find in the kitchen, and painted them a dark brown color for the logs of the fence and log cabins. In the picture you will easily see how the matches were glued together.

The trunks of the trees were made of real little twigs. These twigs must be glued on to the cardboard, so that they will stand upright

The leaves, the bushes, and the shrubbery are made of sponges. In the 5 and 10 cent store you will find many pretty sponges in queer shapes. I did not need more than two or three of these. You can break or cut them into the sizes and shapes that you want, but before you glue these on to their trunks, dye them green.

The river looks more realistic if you give it a coating of shellac; it will be very shiny when it is dry.

A little sandy beach can easily be made by spreading some glue on the shore of the river and then sprinkling sand upon the glue.

When everything is finished, the ground should be painted green.

I am sure other boys and girls will enjoy rainy days very much if they set out to make this pioneer settlement.

Dorothy B.

[Thank you for your interesting description and drawing, Dorothy. We hope that Dorothy's success will spur other boys and girls to send in accounts of things they have made. —Ed.]

Model of a Pioneer Settlement

Rapid City, South Dakota.

Dear Editor:

I love to read the Monitor. I like the Children's Page and the Educational Page best.

I paint lots of pictures which I give away at Christmas. I would like to paint a picture of Snubs, and Sponge, and the Boss.

Will you please forward the inclosed letter to Dulcie T., Johannesburg, South Africa. Verna H.

[Your letter has been forwarded, Verna.—Ed.]

Stamps should be inclosed with all letters to be forwarded.

The editor would also like to thank the following for their letters: Mildred D., of Ravenna, Neb.; Mildred W., of Attleboro, Mass.; Nina E., of Santa Monica, Calif. (all three of whom would like to correspond with someone), Joan R. (and story), Doris T., Gertrude Winifred N., Elinor D.-M.

California's Fire Patrol

As an experiment in preventing the usual summer forest and grain fires of California the State has been sending out six men as roadside patrols in various directions from the State capital. Each patrolman is to average about 15 miles per day and not camp in one spot over two days. Usually the camp site chosen is one where there appears danger of fire, or where a fire has previously been as a result of some careless motorist or campers. Open camp fires along the state highways are discouraged and a closed stove is advocated of which an example is shown in a patrol camp. Each patrolman has the power to fine anyone leaving an open fire burning.

These scout fire wardens have already proved that the experiment is valuable and that a permanent scout patrol of all the state highways will be formed as an annual work.

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EDUCATIONAL

A German Labor College in the Palace of Tinz

By ALICE HENRY

WHOEVER visits Germany finds great appreciation of education, while the orderly character of the people makes them extremely easy to teach. One may wander into the most obscure hamlet, and every person in the community can read and write intelligently. During the war education had a setback. By 1924, however, after the stabilizing of the currency and the partial restoration of industry, there were to be observed everywhere signs of a tremendous revival.

Outside of the education of the children in the public day schools, there were innumerable developments, people's high schools, trade schools, labor schools and classes. Of some of these the origin dated from long years before. Others had sprung out of changed conditions, and from the deep-seated desire for mental food. One proof of the abounding intellectual energy, which was only below the surface for a period, is the amount of printing put out in the Germany of today—books on every conceivable subject, business, economics, foreign policy, athletics, flying, besides art, poetry, plays and fiction. Everyone seems to feel that because no printing was done for several years there is still much leeway to make up. In translations, Henry Ford, His Book, Shaw and Galsworthy, Anatole France and Romain Rolland are in all the bookstore windows. "Our people are a reading people," said one man to me. "They use the public libraries, which you find in the smallest communities, and they always have their newspaper."

Under the changed conditions in Germany, in a much more democratic society, and with new responsibilities for the working people, it is natural that there have been great developments in the line of working-class education. All kinds of experiments are being made in this field. One of the most interesting of these I visited at Tinz in Thuringia, not very far from Leipzig. Thuringia is a poor and mountainous district, and Tinz itself quite out of the ordinary tourist's beat. But circumstances were exceptionally favorable to the establishment here by the trade unions of Germany of a central resident college, for the training of those who would study the complicated problems of modern industry, and the handling, too, of human beings. In all their economics and history, they are not to forget literature, nor the background of poetry and romance that inspired the past and that lightens the present.

A Ruler's Palace

What is now the State of Thuringia consisted, a few years ago, of no fewer than eight tiny principalities, with only about 1,500,000 inhabitants altogether. One of the rulers, the Prince of Reuss, had several palaces, occupied by turns, as his fancy dictated. One of the smallest was the Castle of Tinz.

After the revolution, the new government of the State of Thuringia, into whose keeping had come all the princely possessions, allotted this castle and grounds for the use of the trade unions of Germany and the Socialist Party, to establish there a resident labor school.

The building itself is no fortress of the Middle Ages, but quite a modern structure, really a good sized mansion, in the midst of gardens, orchard, pastures and forest land. Indoors it has been remodeled for school use, and a director's cottage erected close by. Fifty students and the staff can be accommodated at one time. The complete course is five months long and there are two during the year; one from January to June, and the other from August to December. Although not literally co-educational, in the usual sense of the term, since the living quarters are somewhat too restricted to house both groups, the school is so in spirit, for the 50 students may be either men or women. When I visited there it was the girls' turn, and they were receiving exactly the same instruction under the same teachers as do the men.

Of these 50, 10 are sent by the United Trade Unions of Germany; 10 by the Socialist Party, the others coming from individual trade unions and even from outside of the country. Applicants are admitted on the basis of intelligence, and interest in and work for some labor activity. It is not the student type who are chiefly recruited; it is rather those who are anxious to impart and pass on to others what they learn at Tinz who are received most eagerly into the school.

Friendly Work

Every student puts in half an hour daily at housework, or work in the garden and field. So I was invited to sit in with the girls who were preparing large, hard white cabbage for winter sauerkraut. Of course, I asked for a knife, and helped, too, to trim the cabbages of their withered leaves and hard centers, cutting them into quarters, and dropping them into the basket, ready for the shredding machine.

We talked, oh how we talked, for these girls had none of the self-consciousness that so often leaves the stranger or the foreigner to futile loneliness. We brought out all the German and all the English that we could muster. The girls' ages ran from 18 to 30. They were from all over Germany; one was a German girl from England, another a Dane, and four or five other countries were represented as well.

Presently the visitor was summoned to the director's office, where Herr Alfred Braunthal had much to tell about the success of previous years and the prospects opening for the future.

The main subjects, as I soon found, were economics and industrial problems, social history and literature. The students certainly start out with more of a background of general knowledge and a better grounding in literature than most young men and women in the United States have acquired when they take up after-school courses. Industrial history was the subject in Dr. Jensen's class. He is quite a figure in the educational world of modern Germany. Like all the others I met in this field, he is a college man, and a highly trained teacher, with the art of making graphs and the like quite entertaining, when applied to the shifts and changes in this mutable world of human beings.

Then came Herr Braunthal. His subject would have been thought dry enough in some quarters, but international finance was of the most vivid interest here. When girls, or boys either, have grown up with the price of food soaring all the time, and the bread queue as an everyday event, they are likely to be interested in any arrangement, national or international, that promises improvement and some hope of regular employment for themselves and their families. It was to them no mere theory that a "depreciated currency" meant scarcity of food and clothing; that "internal loans," if unpaid, meant the loss of the family savings, and that "improved national balances" held the promise of better days. So the professor was well plied with questions, and his charts and blackboard explanations closely quizzed.

In debates, again, turning around, and finding illustration from their own trades and occupations, the students were improving their powers of expression, and learning how to put their case attractively and tellingly. The textile operative had had different experiences from the boot and shoe worker, the office girl from the teacher. But all were pooling their information here.

A long evening was taken up with readings from Strindberg, with Dr. Greiner as the reader. On the table lay other volumes of poetry. There was the Marseillaise, selections from Whitman, from Shelley, and from the man, from Shelley, and from the Italian Alfieri.

Fortunately I had met several of their own friends; Adele Schreiber, who had spoken in the United States while she was a member of the Reichstag, and Marie Hodann, whom I had met at Oxford. Another bond was my acquaintance with a nice man from New York, who was remembered because he was jolly, and had so many jokes to pass round. To all I had messages to convey.

And after school is over? The greater number will be enlisted in some form or another of the workers' activities. Even if they go back into their old occupations, as many do, there is a continual demand for trained men and women to represent the employees on the workers' councils, so numerous in Germany today, where employers and workers meet together, to discuss wages and prices, much in the fashion of a wages board or trade board. Others again, may find their niche in the political field, as organizers and speakers. And they may be elected to some of the state houses or to the Reichstag itself. Both men and women are taking their share in these responsibilities. Family life, too, the leaders reckon, can only be enriched when the young parents of the new generation share a common background of interest in others' welfare. Such are the aims of the Labor College of Tinz.

Study Projects for Monitor Readers

DO YOU think the United States Government should make itself responsible for the solution of the problem of southern cotton planters, who find themselves loaded with cotton saleable only at a loss as the result of a record 1926 crop on top of a large 1925 hold-over; or do you think the responsibility rests on the growers themselves and those who advanced loans in goods or cash, on the crop?

In your opinion is the trouble caused by overproduction alone, and to what degree does the development of other textiles, especially the synthetic silks, make further expansion of cotton production throughout the world, unwise?

Should the Government finance cotton in storage and thus force prices up, or do you consider this an unwise precedent that might be at some future time seized on by producers of other staples who find themselves pressed?

See The Christian Science Monitor of Oct. 13, 14, 15, 16, 18

WHAT evidences cause you to agree or to disagree with certain railway officials that railways and motor vehicles are coming to be more and more interdependent?

Will the motor industry's increasing railroad freight offset the railroads' loss to motor trucks? Will increased habits of travel due to passenger automobiles bring about sufficient long-distance rail travel to make up for the railroads' loss of short hauls?

Might the increasing traffic congestion tend to divert passengers and freight back to the railways?

See The Christian Science Monitor of Sept. 17, 20, 21, 22, 24, 28, Oct. 2, 4, 5, 6, 12.

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are put regularly in the above form on the Thursday Educational Page. The purpose of these questions is: To assist in a more thoughtful reading of the Monitor—on the part of all its readers. To present questions adapted to use as the basis of discussion or debate in secondary schools and colleges: frequently one for the upper elementary schools.

Practical Civics Helps to Stop Window Breakage

Chicago, Ill.,
Special Correspondence

A STUDY of civics should bring practical results. Loyalty to the Constitution and to the flag, which education is now endeavoring to develop in boys and girls, can be shown in acts of thoughtfulness such as care of property and respect for the rights of others even more effectually than by a salute to the flag.

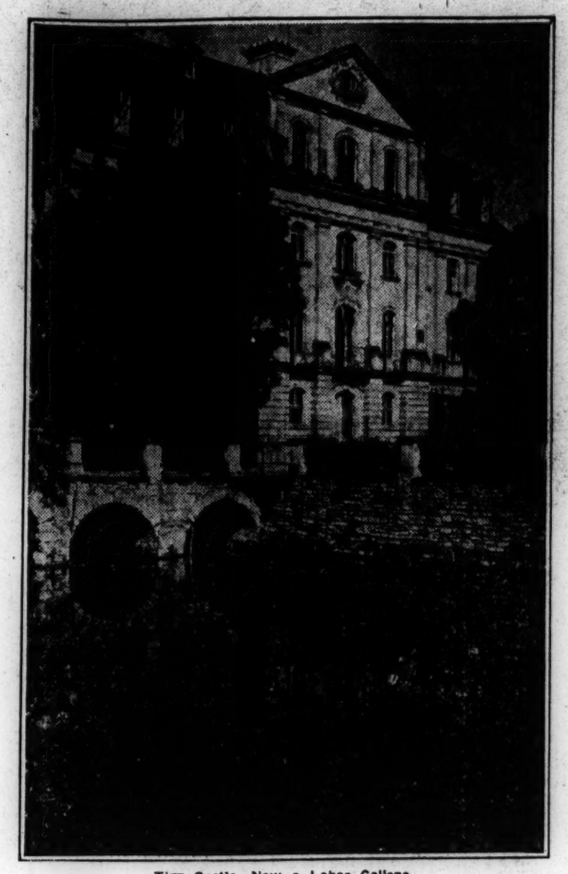
A year ago the breakage of window glass in the Chicago schools cost the Board of Education $86,000. Reports for the first seven months this year show the damage has been diminished to less than one-third—$23,000. The breakage has been heaviest in the congested foreign districts, where the children have little respect for property rights and where the difference between "mine" and "thine" is not at all clearly defined. It is heavy where public and parochial schools are near together, for it too often happens that those who respect the property of their own school do not show consideration for others.

Probably no one reason can explain the improvement this year. However, the business manager has urged engineers and principals to co-operate to check this tremendous waste. The superintendent has called particular attention to it, stressing the importance and helpfulness of political civics. The emphasis by superintendent and business manager has brought greater stress upon these matters by the teachers. So discussions have occurred, and these have led many of the pupils to shoulder more of this responsibility. Safety patrols organized within the school primarily to protect the children from traffic dangers as they cross the streets, and clean-up squads, with their frequent inspections and reports, have been a real help in maintaining the order that replaces destructive lawlessness.

The 160 equipped playgrounds in connection with the schools—half the school playgrounds in the whole city—have done much in providing normal activity for boys and girls. On these playgrounds there is a young man directing the sports of the boys and a young woman the sports of the girls from 2:30 in the afternoon until 9 o'clock. With lighted grounds, supervised games, and the right kind of leaders there is not nearly the same reason for mischief.

Newspapers, too, in certain neighborhoods have done their part with right publicity for constructive community thought.

But the idea that they owe the community something for what the community has given them is being slowly absorbed by the boys and girls of the schools, and it helps in many directions.



Tinz Castle, Now a Labor College.

United Effort in Behalf of Literacy in South Carolina

IN THE words of Miss Will Lou Gray, supervisor of adult education for the State, "South Carolina's fight for a literate State through the adult schools has been a story of co-operation." The State Legislature, the illiteracy commission, the Federation of Women's Clubs, mill authorities, bankers and editors are among those who have aided greatly in making the work a successful one. Many school trustees and public-spirited citizens have rendered valuable assistance by giving scholarships, offering prizes, providing transportation, and furnishing programs and refreshments for community meetings. The editor of the State, a well-known daily newspaper, published as a gift to the work the Lay-By Messenger. Indeed, the whole movement seems to have been so permeated with unselfish interest and helpfulness that its success was inevitable.

Splendid as are the results and wonderful as they are for the individuals concerned, the most far-reaching and that of most vital concern to the future welfare of the State is the building up of a state consciousness in which, as Miss Gray so well expresses it, "educational apathy" is changed to "keen interest in all which touches the welfare of the children and State."

The story of this campaign and what it is accomplishing is not only interesting, but an inspiring one. To those who have instituted the work, it is a story of awakened responsibility, of courage and perseverance; to those who have carried it forward, it is a story of unselfish service, of increasing efficiency and ever-growing zeal; to those whom the work is designed to benefit, it is a story of the lightening of mental darkness, of the changing of discouragement to hope, of the removal of limitations and prejudices, and of the awakening to a new sense of capability and power.

One of the most interesting branches of the work is that done through what are known as the "Lay-By Schools." In August, when most of the crops have reached the stage in their growth when they do not require further cultivation, they are said to be "laid by." This is deemed a suitable time to hold adult schools, and for a month or more, these schools are conducted in many parts of the State. Intensive preparatory campaigns are held in many of the counties. Centers for the work are chosen, a publicity campaign is instituted, and community co-operation is sought. It is found that greater results by far have been obtained in the counties thus organized than in those where no preparatory campaign is conducted.

Colleges Lend Facilities

The boards of trustees of three of the denominational colleges of the State: Lander, Erskine, and Anderson, have furnished notable examples of co-operation by throwing open their colleges for four weeks during August as vacation boarding schools. These are known as "Opportunity Schools," one for women and girls, the other for men and boys. Lander College took over the care of the former for the first three years of its operation and Anderson for the past two years, while Erskine has opened its doors for the male students for each of their four sessions.

The first step in this movement was taken by the formation of night schools in a few of the cotton mill districts. The teachers were principally volunteer teachers, usually women. The success of these pioneer night schools was such that others were soon formed, and the work grew satisfactorily. A great impetus was given in 1916 when, at the request of the State Superintendent of Education, the Legislature granted its first appropriation for adult schools.

In this same year, at the request of the Federation of Women's Clubs, an illiteracy commission was appointed, but it did not begin to function till 1918. Since that time the work of teaching illiterate adults has grown tremendously, and the results have been correspondingly gratifying. Indeed, so gratifying have they been that a record of the last 10 years reveals that South Carolina has led the states in the rate of illiteracy decrease.

The State is now appropriating about $50,000 for adult education instead of the meager $5000 which constituted its first appropriation, and most gratifying results are being brought about. The census of 1910 revealed to the thinking people of South Carolina how tremendous a need there was for an effort toward wiping out the blot placed upon its fair name by its large percentage of illiteracy. It began to be seen that not only must the State continue to provide every school facility for the child, but it must find a way to reach the adult illiterate also.

Willing Sacrifice

That the work being done by the adult schools is meeting a need is attested by the wide range of ages represented in the schools, by the great interest manifested by the pupils and by the sacrifices made by many in leaving home and work to attend. Great personal inconvenience is cheerfully endured, in many cases, in order to reach the schools. It is not at all unusual for the pupils to have to walk several miles. In one school four men had to walk seven miles to school, two of them attending two sessions daily.

Thousands of men and women—some over 70 years of age—denied any schooling in their early years, have been taught to read and write in South Carolina. Many others have added to their meager story of knowledge, and still others have become equipped to forge ahead for themselves in the path of learning.

The requirements for admission to the adult schools are unique. To be eligible one must not have completed the sixth grade, must be over 14 and must not be able to attend public school. The subjects taught are arithmetic, reading, writing, spelling, English, home economics and some vocational and industrial work. The ages of the students range, generally speaking, from 16 to 50.

Ways to Foster Child's Delight in Color Expression

Kansas City, Mo.
Special Correspondence.

THAT the teaching of art in the public schools should begin with the free splashing in color by the kindergarten pupil, is the view of Miss Lillian Weyl, director of art instruction in the Kansas City schools.

Miss Weyl pointed to the child's joy in the use of color and cited the delight of a six-year old who felt that her greatest accomplishment had been learning that "yellow and blue make green." There was noted, in this connection, the growing practice of fitting up one corner of the kindergarten room for water color work. A large easel is set up, a bucket of water and big brushes are provided for the children to splash at will; this for the sake of big, free expression. She added:

"The individual expression of the child should be fostered and, with circumspect and sympathetic guidance, the child's ability to draw acceptably to himself should keep pace with the ideas he has to express. It is important to hold the fine imaginative qualities of the ideas to be expressed while the ability to draw more acceptably is developing. The child's continued satisfaction with his forms of expression is an important factor in this delicate matter of fostering the natural impulse to draw.

"In the home, a mother is glad to have the baby busy, and satisfied; so the first crude symbols of expression in drawing or construction receive praise and the little artist is encouraged. But later even improved forms made by the same child may be underestimated by older brothers, sisters and by father. Then the fine, first development is lost. It is easy to help at this point by intelligent approval and suggestion.

"In color work at school the fun, at first, of manipulating the big brush and splashing great patches of color apparently indicate no motive beyond physical play. But as new colors are discovered, forms appear and the picture takes on meaning and is given a name. It is important to help the child to maintain this attitude of exploration and art-expression. It should be cherished later in the more definite study of color relations and of accuracy of forms in drawing."

The Teacher in the Unstandardized School

TO SAY that there are, in the few remaining unstandardized rural schools—giving place humbly to the standardized buildings made possible by consolidation—pupils who will achieve in spite of hardships is not to plead for these schools in preference to consolidation. It is nevertheless true that hardships are often used as stepping stones when people, individually or collectively, desire enlightenment and education. Neither is it pleading against consolidation to stop to see what the typical teacher in "the little red schoolhouse" is doing.

In such a school, the teacher is janitor as well as educational director, neighborhood peacemaker as well as music supervisor. She must not only take charge of the schoolhouse as an educational factor but as a social center, and superintend entertainments. She must arrange the daily schedule of classes to suit the large number of grades. In short, she finds many conditions that are unknown to the city school.

Such a teacher does not bemoan the lack of library equipment, but reaches out into a world filled with good literature and somehow provides for its entrance into the district; she causes a shield to be placed around the stove that the heat may be distributed more evenly; she does not sit down and comment on the lack of cooking facilities, but uses the stove at hand to provide at least one warm dish for each of the students. Through such service she comes to appreciate the aims and motives of the rural district and does not go out of the district to carp knowingly of its faults and failures, such as the lack of books, the heating system, and cold lunches. This teacher realizes that "the little red schoolhouse" deserves so much more than carping criticism! Indeed, it has been found that such criticism repeated innocently enough may originate in fields hostile to the interests of the public school system.

And if she carries on her work in the district without any flagrant mistakes—carries on without supervision—what is her reward? She is deemed ready for a position in a city school system where she has proper facilities, supervision, and comfortable conditions to carry on her work! Rural teachers have usually found it necessary to enter the teaching profession via the door of "the little red schoolhouse." Many of these teachers have lost sight of the reward in their splendid opportunity to serve. They—like others—must wait for promotion, and in time they do achieve it; but meanwhile they permit no hardships to continue for their young charges that they can soften into better conditions.

Educators interested in the consolidation of rural schools and the subsequent standardization of the school buildings have on occasions designated sentiment in regard to "the little red schoolhouse" as a stumblingblock in the path of rural educational progress. They point out that cold lunches carried in tin pails across wearisome miles in all kinds of weather, and similar hardships, will be relegated to the past with consolidation once established. No more hot stoves with unevenly distributed heat; no more incorrect seating and lighting!

But it is to be remembered that the teacher who sees before her "hearts to open and minds to lead"—whatever be the building, system, or environment—endears herself to the child thought and to those who love children. Many such teachers have lived and loved children in the one-room country school.

Hence, as a symbol like Lincoln's log cabin home, "the little red schoolhouse" is not touched by criticism. Its memory is precious for the sake of the teachers who have served it faithfully. "The little red schoolhouse" is passing, but may it help us remember that the memory of any building, humble or grand, filled with the loving, selfless service gratefully appreciated, is always precious.

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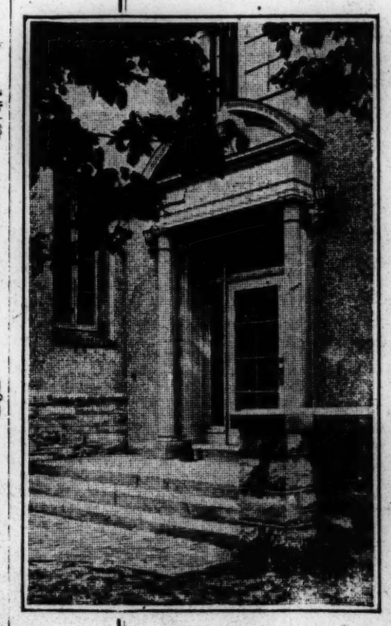

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SCRAMBLE TO COVER SHORT COMMITMENTS

Early Strength Displayed by Stock Market—Rails Active

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Stock prices rebounded sharply at the opening of today's market with a number of the most influential shares giving impressive exhibitions of strength.

Du Pont opened 6 points higher, and initial gains of 1 to 3 points were recorded by Chesapeake & Ohio, Atchison, New York Central, Union Pacific, Woolworth, Radio and General Asphalt.

Large blocks of General Motors sold at the spread opening of 148 to 146 compared with yesterday's close of 143½.

The strong support for the market at the outset quickly curbed selling activities and a scramble to cover short accounts gave impetus to the forward movement.

Indications that the Chesapeake & Ohio minority would soon withdraw its opposition to the Nickel Plate merger, coupled with renewed investment buying of the high grade rails, enabled the carrier stocks to share market leadership with the pivotal industrials.

More attention was directed to constructive news which had been disregarded while the market was in the throes of the recent selling attack, such as favorable third quarter earnings of many big companies and more general dividend disbursements.

Atlantic Coast Line jumped into prominence with a 5-point rally. Commercial Solvents recovered 4½, and Case Threshing Machine, 4. United States Steel, Sears Roebuck and Allied Chemical were included in the long list of gains running from 1 to 3 points.

Strength of Italian and Norwegian currencies, which sold around the year's top prices, marked trading in the foreign exchanges. Other rates were firm.

Upward Trend Unchecked

By way of contrast to the recent series of low prices for the year, Timken Roller Bearing mounted to 80⅜, and Wilson & Co. preferred to 69, both new high prices for the year in response to the keen bidding for shares which continued throughout the morning.

Stocks which had been carried over from the recent selling spasms and were awaiting a good rally to be marketed were absorbed with scarcely a pause in the upward trend.

United States Cast Iron Pipe touched 200 again, and quite a comprehensive list of railroads and industrials were up anywhere from 3 to 6 points.

The renewal rate on call loans was maintained at 4½ per cent.

Bond Movement Narrow

The bond market drifted about within a narrow area today, uninfluencde by developments in the business or credit situations.

Dealings in railroad liens supplied most of the activity as buying was influenced by the improvement in the carrier stocks. Rock Island refunding 4s, Denver & Rio Grande Western 5s and Frisco 4s were in demand, with advances ranging from fractions to a point.

Price movements in the industrial division were irregular, with reactionary tendencies cropping out in Anaconda, Andes and other copper issues. Foreign and U. S. Government obligations were quiet.

New financing was small in volume, although interest was arroused by the offering of $2,000,000 one-year 5½ per cent notes of the City of Chemitz, Germany. Information reached the financial district that tentative plans for the sale of German railway bonds in this country had been dropped.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct.21	Last Oct.20
100	Abitibi	90½	90½	90½	89½
100	Ab&Straus	55½	55½	55½	53½
200	Ahumada	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
800	Air Reduc	129½	126½	129	124½
500	Ajax Rub	7¾	7½	7¾	7⅝
700	Alaska Jun.	1	1	1	1
16300	Allied Ch	127¼	125½	126⅞	123⅜
100	All-Am Cab	140	140	140	
100	Allis-Chal	87	87	87	86
200	Amerada	128½	128	128½	
1100	Am Ag C pf	42½	41⅝	42⅜	41½
5800	Am Bosch	20	19	19½	18
500	Am Brake	130	129	130	129½
1700	Am Br Bov	38½	38	38⅜	37½
23600	Am Can	48⅝	48	48⅝	47⅝
300	Am Can pf	125	125	125	124¼
100	Am Chain A	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
400	Am Chicle	35¼	34	35¼	34
1500	Am&F Pw	15⅝	14½	15⅝	14½
200	Am&FP pf	86	85	86	86
500	Am Hide	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Am Hide pf	86	86	86	88
400	Am Ice	121	121	121	117⅞
400	Am Int Crp	36½	36	36	35¼
200	Am La Fr	12½	12½	12½	12⅜
2300	Am Linseed	28⅝	27½	27⅞	25⅝
400	Am Lins pf	72½	70¼	72½	70¼
800	Am Loco	101⅜	101	101½	100½
100	Am Mach&F	70	70	70	
800	Am Metals	46	45⅜	46	45½
500	Am Radiat	108½	108	108¼	107½
3100	Am S Razor	62¼	60½	60½	59
500	Am Ship	7	6⅞	6⅞	6¼
1600	Am P&L	60¼	59½	60	58⅞
13300	Am Smelt	128⅜	126½	126⅞	125½
500	Am Smlt pf	120	120	120	
300	Am Steel	42	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
1700	Am Sugar	75	71⅜	75	72⅝
100	Am Sug pf	102½	102½	102½	
400	Am T&T	145⅝	145⅝	145⅝	145½
100	Am Type	115¾	115¼	115¼	115½
1200	Am W Wrks	51⅞	50½	51	49½
1100	Am Wool	28	27⅝	28⅞	27¾
100	Am Wool pf	79	79	79	79
300	Am Writ pf	1	¾	¾	¾
6100	Anaconda	47	46½	46	46
200	Arch Dan	39½	38½	39¼	38¼
700	Armour A	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14½
300	Armour B	8	7⅞	8	8
100	Art Loom	50	50	50	50
800	Asso D G	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	39⅜
31000	Atchison	151¼	147¾	151	147
400	Atchison pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	
500	Atl Coast L	196	193	193	191
100	Atl G&WI pf	34	34	34	
1000	Atl Refin	100	99¾	100	99¾
1000	Atlas Tack	8¼	8	8	
500	Austin N	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅝
200	Austin N pf	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	
500	Auto Knitter	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
6200	Baldwin	116⅜	115⅜	116	114½
6700	Balt & Ohio	101⅜	100⅝	101⅝	100¼
100	Bangor & A	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
2300	Barnsdall A	25⅜	24	25½	24⅝
200	Belding	29	29	29	29¼
2900	Beth Steel	45	43⅜	45	43⅜
400	Beth Stl 7%	103½	102	103	102¾
200	Booth Fish	5½	5	5½	5
1800	Briggs	25½	25	25⅝	24⅛
300	Br Man Tr	58⅝	58½	58⅝	58
1200	Br Un Gas	93	92	93	90½
100	Bruns Term	14	14	14	13
30	Buff Roch	80¼	80¼	80¼	
300	Burroughs	107	106½	107	106½
2300	Butte & Sup	12⅝	12	12⅛	11½
3500	Butterick	59¾	56¾	59¾	5 5
1100	Cal Pack	66⅝	66¼	66½	66⅝
1800	Cal ePt	30¼	30	30	30
100	Calahan	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
900	Cal & Ariz	64⅛	63¼	64	63¾
400	Cal & Hecla	16⅞	16¾	16¾	16½
1800	Can Dry	34	33	34	33¼
1800	Case Thresh	167	165	165¾	161
500	Case pf	111⅝	110⅝	111⅝	110
400	Cen Alloy	29	28¼	29½	28⅞
600	Cen Lea pf	53⅜	52⅞	52⅞	53¾
1700	Cerro de P	62	61⅛	62	61⅝
600	Cert-Teed	42¼	41¾	42	41
100	Chandler M	12	12	12	11⅞
300	Chandler pf	28	28	28	28
34500	Ches & Ohio	170¼	167½	169½	166½
100	Chi&Alt pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
100	Chi&E Ill pf	43½	43½	43½	43
200	Chi Gt West	9¼	9¼	9¼	8½
1400	Chi Gt W pf	24	23⅝	24	23¾
300	ChiMSP pf ct	16	16	16	15⅝
600	ChiM&SP pf	17	16⅝	17	16¾
300	ChiM&SP ct	9	9	9	9
1100	Chi&NW	73½	72½	73½	72
400	Chi Pneu	104¼	103	103	101⅝
6700	Chi RI	63¾	62¼	63⅜	61
100	Chi RI 7%	101½	101½	101½	100½
600	Chile Cop	32⅞	32	32	32
100	Christie Br	32	32	32	
11700	Chrysler	35	34⅜	34⅞	34¾
400	Chrysler A	100	99½	100	100
6300	Coca Cola	148	146¾	147½	145
900	Colo F&I	40	39	39½	38¾
200	Colo South	93	93	93	92
400	Col Carbon	62⅞	62¾	62⅞	62
1200	Col Gas	83⅞	83¼	83¾	83⅜
900	Col Gas ct	83¼	82½	83⅛	82¼
100	Com Cred	22½	22½	22½	22⅜
17000	Con Sol B	181½	177½	180	175
500	Collins Alk	56¼	55	55	54½
3100	Congoleum	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜
4800	Con Bak A	56½	54¼	54½	53¾
6800	Con Bak B	8⅜	7⅞	8¼	7⅞
400	Con Bak pf	88	87¾	88	87½
300	Con Dist	2½	2½	2⅜	2½
13800	Con Gas	107⅜	106½	107⅝	106
800	Con Textile	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Cont Can	72	72	72	71½
1100	Cont Motors	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
1600	Corn Prd	45¾	45⅝	45⅝	45¼
100	Corn Prd pf	124¼	124¼	124¼	
100	Crex Carpet	22	22	22	
800	Cuba Co	31½	30¼	31¼	30½
100	Cuba Cane	9	9	9	9
100	Cuba C pf	41½	41½	41½	40¼
200	Cub Am S	23⅛	23⅛	23⅝	22¼
100	Cuyamel Fr	44	44	44	43½
400	Dome Mines	9	9	9	8¾
400	Douglas P	38½	38½	38½	38½
6400	Dupont	316	311¼	316	308½
1000	Davison	24⅝	24	24½	23½
600	Del Lac&W	142	140	142	139
1700	Del & Hud	172½	171	172½	169½
100	Det Edison	138	138	138	137½
1200	Devoe & R	31½	31	31	31½
200	Det Ed rcts	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
8800	Dodge A	24¾	23½	23⅞	23
400	Dodge pf	82	81⅞	81⅞	81¼
100	Duquesne pf	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¾
300	East Kodak	168½	166¾	168½	166¼
600	Eaton Axle	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	23
600	Elec Battery	83⅝	82½	83⅜	83⅞
1800	Elec L&P	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15¾
2300	Elec Refrig	46¾	46	46	45¾
200	Eng Pub Sc	20	20	20	19½
200	End John	66	66	66	66
700	Erie S S	23½	23¼	23¼	22¾
11100	Erie	39½	38	39	38
6000	Erie 1 pf	48¼	47	48¼	46¾
600	Erie 2 pf	46¼	45½	46⅛	45
100	Eureka Vac	51	51	51	40
200	Sng PS pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	92⅞
100	Fairy Morse	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
2800	Fam Play	113¾	112½	113¾	112⅞
100	Fed Lt & Tr	30¾	30¾	30¾	30½
300	Fed Mot Tr	24⅝	24¼	24¼	23¾
100	Fed M&S pf	70	70	70	70
100	Erie SS pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	
300	First Na Stl	29	29	29	28¾
100	Fid Ins	187	187	187	
1200	Fisk Rubber	15½	15¼	15½	15¼
1700	Fleischm'nn	46	45¼	46	45¼
3000	Foundation	82	79	79½	78½
1500	Fox A	70	69½	70	68
1000	Freeport Tx	27¾	27½	27¾	26¼
200	Gabriel	29¼	29¼	29¼	29
500	GenAmTk	43¾	42	42½	41⅞
19500	Gen Asphalt	72¾	69¾	71¾	69¾
12700	Gen Elec	83¾	82⅝	83⅜	82
400	Gen Elec Sp	111½	111¼	111½	111¼
162000	Gen Mot	148¼	145⅞	147¼	143½
100	Gen Mot 7%	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118¾
1900	Gen Rys	80¾	78¾	80⅞	79
300	Gimbel Br	46¾	46¼	46¾	46
100	Glidden	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
1100	Gold Dust	45½	43¾	45½	44
600	Goodrich	45¼	45¼	45¼	45⅜
400	Goodyr ppf	107¼	107	107	
3600	Granby	31¾	31¼	31⅜	30⅜
200	Grt Nor pf	75¼	75	75½	74½
400	Grt Nor Ore	18⅝	18¼	18½	18¼
100	Guan Sug	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	6⅜
300	Gulf Mobile	36½	36¼	36¼	35¼
700	Gulf Mo pf	105	104½	105	
400	Gulf Steel	61¾	61¾	61¾	60⅝
200	Hartman B	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	26⅞
800	Hayes Wh	24	23¾	24	24
500	Houston Oil	51½	50⅝	51½	50⅜
400	Hud Man	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	37⅞
22900	Hudson M	45⅜	44¼	44⅞	44½
1500	Hupp Mot	20¼	19½	20⅛	19¾
200	Ill Central	120	120	120	119¾
100	Ill Cen pf	120¼	120½	120½	121
7900	Ind Oil & G	27⅜	26¼	27⅜	25⅝
500	Indian Refin	8¼	8¼	8¼	7⅞
100	Inland Stl	38½	38½	38½	39
200	Inspiration	25½	25½	25½	25⅜
800	Interboro	38⅜	35½	38⅜	39
100	Inter Agri	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	11
1700	Int Bus M	49⅞	49⅜	49¾	48⅞
16000	Int Cement	47⅜	46½	47⅜	46⅜
10500	Int Comb	40⅛	38⅞	39⅜	39
4000	Int Harv	127	125¾	127	125
100	Int Match pf	59⅞	59¾	59⅞	59⅞
2100	Int MM pf	31¼	29⅞	30⅞	29¾
2900	Int Nickel	34⅞	34½	34⅞	34½
400	Int Paper	54	54	54	53½
200	Int Rubber	14¾	14¼	14½	13½
2400	Int Tel & T	115⅞	115	115	113⅞
400	Jordan Mot	15¼	15	15¼	15
1700	Kan City So	42⅞	41	42⅞	40⅛
100	Kayser	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39½
11000	Kennecott	60¼	59¾	60	59
100	Kinney	43¼	43½	43½	42
300	Kraft Chese	59½	59	59½	58¼
3400	Kresge	49	47¾	49	47¾
1800	Lago Oil	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	19⅜
200	Lee Rubber	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼
1600	Lehigh Co	66⅝	65¾	66⅝	66⅛
100	Life Saver	26	26	26	
5300	Loews Inc	44¼	43	44	43
300	Liquid Carb	44¼	44	44	43½
100	Loft Inc	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
700	Loose-W	139¼	136	139¼	137½
1000	Lou G&E A	24	24	24	23½
1200	Lou Gas & El	14¼	14	14¼	13½
200	Louis & N	127½	127¼	127½	126⅛
14500	Mack Tr	96⅛	95¼	95⅝	95¼
200	Mackay pf	71	71	71	
200	Macy pf	115	115	115	114⅜
400	Magma Cop	36⅜	36	36⅜	35⅝
300	Man Elv mg	46¼	46	46¼	46
600	Man Shirt	22⅝	22½	22⅝	21⅞
600	Maracaibo	17⅛	17	17⅛	16⅝
100	MktStR ppf	42	42	42	41⅜
4900	Marland Oil	51⅞	51¼	51⅞	50⅞
14900	Marland rts	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
800	Marlin Rock	25	24½	24½	25
200	Mart-Parry	21	21	21	20½
900	Math Alkali	78	77	78	77
7200	May Dpt St	138⅜	137¼	138⅜	135⅞
200	Maytag	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
100	McCrory A	72½	72¼	72½	72
700	Mex Seabd	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1000	Miami Cop	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17
100	Midland pf	110	110	110	109
1100	Mid Cont	29¾	29	29	28¾
500	Mid States	1	1	1	1⅛
100	Miller Rub	31⅝	31½	31⅝	32
2100	Mo K&T	31½	30⅜	31½	29½
200	Mo KT pf	91	91	91	90
2000	Mo Pac	37½	37	37½	36⅜
2100	Mo Pac pf	87½	86⅛	87½	85½
2900	Mont Pw	79⅝	78⅜	78⅝	78⅝
31000	Mont Ward	68⅞	67½	68	67¼
900	Mother Lode	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Motion Pic	15	15	15	14
2500	Motometer A	36½	35¼	36	35
100	Mot Wheel	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
1600	Nash Mot	56⅝	55⅝	56⅝	54⅝
100	Nat Acme	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2500	Nat Bisc	93¼	92⅜	93¼	91
100	Nat Bisc pf	129¼	129½	129¼	
700	Nat Cash R	38⅝	38½	38½	38½
100	Nat Clo&S	20½	20¼	20¾	19¼
800	Nat Dairy	70⅝	69	69¾	68¼
800	Nat Enam	22	22⅞	22⅞	23¼
500	Nat Pw&Lt	19¼	19	19	18⅜
1800	Nat Supply	72⅝	72½	72⅝	72½
2700	Nev Cons	15	14⅝	15	14⅝
300	NY Air Br	42⅞	40	42⅞	38¼
1300	NY Canners	31½	31	31⅜	30
18400	NY Central	133½	131½	133⅛	130¼
1060	NY C&StL	196	194	196	192
6400	NY NH&H	39½	38⅝	39½	38⅜
500	NY Ont&W	23¼	23¼	23¼	23
100	Niag F pf	28½	28½	28½	
2800	No Am	47½	46⅝	47½	46¼
2400	No Pac	76	75⅝	75⅞	75⅝
300	Norwalk T	4¼	4¼	4½	4⅜
1500	Oilwell	33	32⅞	32⅞	35⅝
200	Omnibus	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12¼
100	Onyx Hos	40	40	40	40
200	Otis Steel	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
100	Owens Bot	80⅞	80	80⅞	79⅛
3200	Pac Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1900	Packard M	33½	33	33¼	32⅞
2200	Paige Det	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12⅜
100	Pan-Am Pet	61	61	61	61
2800	Pan-Am B	61⅜	60⅝	61⅜	60⅞
200	Pan-Am WB	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
500	Panhandle	13½	13	13½	12½
100	Park & Tilf	19	19	19	19
1000	Patha Ex A	46½	45½	45	44½
100	Penick & F	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
1800	Penn RR	54⅜	53¾	54	53⅜
100	Penn Seabd	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
700	Peoples Gas	122⅜	121½	122⅜	121½
1800	Peoples Rts	2	2	2	
600	Pere Marq	108	108	108	105¼
2200	Phila Read	41	39¾	40⅝	39½
6600	Phillips Pet	48⅛	47¼	48¼	46⅜
1400	Pierce-Ar	21⅞	21	21⅞	20¾
700	Pierce Pet	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
100	Pitts Coal	31½	31½	31½	30⅝
300	Pitts WV	106	106	106	106
6300	*Postum C	94¼	92¼	93⅝	93¼
100	Press Steel	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38¼
100	Press St pf	78½	78½	78½	
8200	Prod & Ref	18½	16⅞	18⅛	16⅛
800	Prod & R pf	39½	37	38⅞	
600	Pub Serv	92⅛	91¼	92⅛	91
100	Pub Ser 6%	99	99	99	
100	Pb Sv EG pf	102	102	102	102
2900	Pullman	176¾	174	176¼	173
1200	Pure Oil	25½	25½	25½	25½
62900	Radio	56⅝	55	56½	55¼
300	Radio pf	49	48⅜	48⅝	48⅞
2000	Reading	85¼	83⅜	85¼	83⅜
500	Reading rts	18⅛	18	18⅛	17⅝
903	Real S H	46¼	45½	45½	44⅜
600	Rem Type	100⅜	98¼	100½	97⅝
600	Replogle Stl	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8½
400	Repub Stl	55½	55	55¼	54
103	Repub St pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96⅜
100	Reynolds S	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	6
500	Robert Reis	9	8	9	7½
400	Royal Dutch	47½	47⅜	47⅜	47½
400	Safety Cable	50½	50	50½	50
1000	St Joseph	39⅜	39	39⅜	39¼
1000	StL&SF	95¼	93¼	95¼	93¼
200	StL SW	60	60	60	60
300	Savage A	78	78	78	
1100	Seabd AL	28	27½	27⅝	27½
200	Seabd AL pf	33	33	33	32⅜
100	Seagrave	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
17000	Sears Roe	54⅜	53¼	53½	52⅝
230	Seneca Cop	4½	4½	4½	4½
3000	Shell Union	29	28⅜	29	28
100	Shubert Th	61	61	61	61
500	Simmons	31	30½	31	30
100	Simms Pet	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17½
2200	Sinclair	18¾	17⅞	17⅞	18
1400	Skelly Oil	30¾	30⅜	30⅝	30
800	So PR Sug	111	109½	111	108
800	So Calif Ed	31	30⅞	31	31
1600	So Dairies A	44	42½	43	43¼
1900	So Dairies B	19	18½	18½	19
1800	So Pacific	104¼	103¼	104	103
5200	So Railway	116¾	115⅝	116½	115
11300	So Pr rts	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	Spicer Co	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	20
400	Sta Gas	53½	53	53½	53
1400	Sta Oil Cal	60¾	60¾	60½	60½
2000	Sta Oil NJ	41⅞	41¼	41¼	41¼
100	Sta O NJ pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116⅝
200	Sta Pl Glass	5½	5½	5½	
300	St-Warner	64½	64	64	64
1100	Stromberg	57½	57¼	57½	
5700	Studebaker	51⅞	51	51½	50⅝
400	Sun Oil	32¼	32	32¼	32¼
800	Super Oil	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝
400	Super Steel	25	24¼	24⅝	24
100	Symington	7	7	7	6½
100	Symington A	13½	13½	13½	13
800	Tenn Cop	11	10⅞	10⅞	11¼
700	Tex Co ct	51½	51⅞	51½	51⅝
1400	Tex Co	51⅜	51½	51½	51⅝
5900	Tex Gulf S	42⅝	42¼	42⅜	42⅜
1100	Tex P C'al	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	12¼
600	Tex&Pac	49⅜	49	49	46⅜
20	Tex&Pac LT	810	803	803	
100	Thompson	46	46	46	46
200	Third Ave	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	30¼
59200	Timken	81⅞	76⅝	81¾	75⅞
2800	Trans Oil	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Under Type	52	52	52	51
100	Under T pf	116½	116½	116½	
100	Un Bag&P	43½	43½	43½	42¼
3700	Un Carbon	92½	69⅝	92	89¼
500	Un Oil Cal	54½	54½	54½	54¼
5100	Un Pacific	162½	159	162	158
100	Un Tk Car	116	116	116	116
200	Uni Fruit	112½	112	112	111½
2400	US CI Pipe	201	196¼	199	192½
3100	US Dist	48⅞	47	48½	46⅝
500	US Hoffman	56	53⅞	53⅞	54¼
4500	US Ind Alco	70¾	69¼	70	68
600	US Realty	57½	56½	57	55⅞
1500	US Rubber	53⅜	53⅜	53½	52⅜
300	US Smelt	32	31⅞	32	32
200	US Smelt pf	45	44¾	45	45¼
77000	US Steel	138	136½	137½	136⅜
1900	Univ Pipe	17⅜	16⅜	17½	16⅜
100	Univ Pict pf	96½	96½	96½	94⅜
300	Va-C Ch nw	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
300	Va-C Ch 6%	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33¼
900	Vanadium	40⅜	39⅝	40	39½
200	Vivaudou	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¼
4700	Wabash	38¾	37⅝	38	37½
200	Wab pf A	74	73½	74	73⅜
300	Waldorf	21	21	21	20¾
500	Ward Bk B	22¾	22	22	21⅜
14300	Warner B A	47	45½	46	44¾
300	Warren Br	56	55¼	55½	55½
200	Weber & H	55¼	55¼	55¼	
300	W Md	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
400	W Md 2 pf	20½	20	20½	19½
200	West Union	145	145	145	145
500	Westg A B	124½	123¼	124½	122½
500	Westg Elec	67	66¾	66¾	66½
100	Weston In	16¼	16½	16⅜	16
1500	Wheeling	25⅛	24¼	25	24
100	Wheeling pf	43	43	43	41¼
200	White Eagle	26	25⅜	25¾	25½
2300	White Mot	55	54	54½	53¾
500	Whi Rock	25⅜	24¾	25	24
1300	Whi Sew pf	51½	50	51	48¼
3500	Willys-Over	19¼	11⅜	19	18¾

CANADA SHOWS A CONTINUATION OF GOOD TRADE

Better Crop Outlook Incentive to Business Activity —Clearings Gain

OTTAWA, Oct. 21 (Special)—There is much evidence that Canada is making good progress. General business activity has shown further improvement during the last week, largely owing to the more favorable turn in the crop situation in the West.

While it is generally recognized that the monetary returns to the farmer for this year's crop will be less, nevertheless his purchasing power is expected to compare favorably with last year's. On this assumption, western merchants are placing substantial orders for fall and winter goods, which in turn is reflected in industrial circles and in the improvement in the employment situation.

The latest official reports on the crop situation in the West show that a week of warm weather and drying winds in Manitoba has enabled threshing outfits to resume work. Between 45 and 50 per cent of threshing of both wheat and coarse grains has been completed, the wheat yield being fully up to expectations.

In Saskatchewan, outside of the central and northwestern portions of the Province, threshing has progressed for several days and is continuing. Alberta has experienced much the same conditions as Saskatchewan.

Crop Quality Declines

According to a bulletin issued a few days ago by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the quality of the cereal crops throughout the country at harvest time, as compared with a standard of 100 representing the average weight per measured bushel for the 10 years 1916-25, was as follows, the corresponding percentages for 1925 being within brackets:

Fall wheat, 94 (102); spring wheat, 96 (101); all wheat, 96 (101); oats, 90 (101); barley, 95 (98); rye, 96 (97); peas, 95 (95); beans, 89 (95); buckwheat, 95 (95); mixed grains, 94 (101); flaxseed 93 (97).

Manufacturing operations continue on a good scale. Motor vehicle production at present is on a considerably higher level than at the corresponding time last year. Implement plants are also working well. Textile mills, rubber plants etc., report a good volume of work on hand.

Since the first of the year expansion in the major branches of manufacturing has been evident, and as these industries experienced less than the usual slackening during the summer, the extent of their operations denotes a sustained demand.

More recently the reports from many towns where the smaller factories and mills are situated mention greater industrial activity and an influx of new orders.

Newsprint Industry Outlook

The newsprint industry continues to make great strides. The most optimistic forecasts regarding the future of this industry in Canada are being fulfilled, with the preponderance of manufacturing activity transferred from the United States to the Dominion, and with demand and prices remaining at a level which permits profitable operation by well-established Canadian newsprint companies.

Canadian chemical pulp mills—manufacturing pulp for use in artificial silk and writing and wrapping papers—also report increased activity and stabilization of prices at satisfactory levels. This branch of the Canadian pulp and paper industry is one which will undoubtedly show considerable growth over the course of the next few years, due not only to the replacement of rag paper by wood-pulp papers, but also to the rapidly increasing demands of rayon manufacturers.

It has just been announced that the International Paper Company has purchased the greater part of the assets of the Chaleur Bay Mills Company, of Sherbrooke, Que., at a price understood to be $1,800,000.

It is reported that the International Paper Company intends building a pulp mill in the neighborhood of the properties which it has just acquired.

Steel Output High

Production, distribution and consumption of iron and steel in the fourth quarter is continuing on the high level set during the last two months. September developed a moderate buying movement which continues, tonnages now being booked for delivery as far ahead as the end of the first quarter of 1927.

Pig iron is featured by firmer prices at all points in Canada, and heavier selling in many districts. A 50 cents a ton advance has been declared by makers. The price of No. 1 foundry iron at Montreal is now $27.70, and at Toronto, $25.30.

Inquiry for pig iron is reported to be considerably heavier in Ontario, and maintaining its gait in the East. Sustained demand is noted by sellers of steel products.

Reports from all sections of the country concerning domestic trade conditions are highly satisfactory. It is interesting to note that business is showing decided improvement in the Maritime Provinces. The latest information from St. John, N. B., is that both wholesalers and retailers report a good volume of business, while collections are encouraging. A similar state of affairs is reported from Halifax.

Wholesale Trade Gains

A steady volume of wholesale business is being maintained throughout the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. There is a decided tone of optimism in the West. Wholesalers in most of the large centers, including Winnipeg, report a satisfactory increase in trade while collections are fair to good.

In the Canadian bank statement for August, a big gain is shown in both demand and notice deposits, in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Demand deposits at the end of August amounted to $532,475,594, a gain of $37,914,562 over month of last year. Demand deposits totaled $1,343,116,753, being an increase of $81,741,266 over August last year.

Higher bank clearings were reported by most of the Canadian clearing house centers for the week ended Oct. 14, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. A notable exception, however, was furnished by Winnipeg, whose clearings were down 17 millions at $66,579,676. Montreal clearings were the highest in the Dominion at $108,340,647 compared with $104,688,862 last year, and Toronto came second with $101,301,503 compared with $100,203,009.

UNION TWIST DRILL CO.

Since July 1, 1926, the Union Twist Drill Company has bought in 3803 shares of its preferred stock in addition to the 4219 shares already held in the sinking fund, reducing the amount at present outstanding in the hands of the public to 23,274 shares. Business of the company continues fair and for the current year net earnings after depreciation and taxes should approximate $450,000.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION UP

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production in the United States for the week ended Oct. 16 was 2,234,150 barrels as compared with 2,204,200 barrels for the preceding week, an increase of 29,950 barrels.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Ex col 4s '48	88½	88½
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	102⅝	102⅝
Am Ag Chm 7s '41	103⅝	103⅝
Am Rep Cor deb 6s '27	99	99
Am Smelting 5s '47	101	101
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104⅜	104⅜
Am T & T col 4s '29	98⅛	98⅛
Am T & T sf 5s '60	100⅝	100⅝
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105	105
Am Type Founders 6s '40	102½	102½
Am W W & Elec 5s '34	96⅝	96⅝
Am W Paper 1st 6s '39	58½	57½
Am W Paper 6s ct dp '39	58½	58
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	103	102¾
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	106¼	106
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	105⅞	105¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90½	90½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	93½	92¾
Associated Oil 6s '35	102¾	102¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91⅜	91⅜
Atch T&SF 4s E Og div '28	99½	99½
Atlanta & Charl A L 4½s '44	97¾	97¾
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	97¾	97¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100½	100⅛
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	80	80
Atl & Danx 2d 4s '48	70	70
Atl Gulf & W I 5s	67	67
B&O 1st 5s reg	102¼	102¼
B&O 5s ser D	98	97⅜
B&O 1st 4s '48	91¼	91⅛
B&O cv 4½s '33	96½	96½
B&O rfg 5s '95	98⅜	98⅜
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	103	103
B&O 6s '29	103	103
B&O rfg 6s '95	107¼	107
B&O 5s ct Swn div	100⅜	100⅛
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	96¾	96
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102	102
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	97¼	97¼
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	95⅛	95⅛
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	100⅝	100½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	84½	84½
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	71⅞	71⅞
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104	104
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	95⅞	95⅞
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	102	102
Bklyn. Un Gas 5½s	154¼	152½
Bklyn Un Gas 6s	113	113
Buff R & P 4½s '57	91⅜	91⅜
Buff R & P 4½s '57 reg	88⅛	88⅛
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100¾	100¾
Bur C & Nor 5s	100½	100½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	98⅞	98⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '54	95⅝	95⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	117⅝	117⅝
Can Pacific deb 4s	85½	85
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	104½	104½
Cen Leather 1st 6s '45	102¾	102¾
Cen Pacific 5s	100⅝	100½
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	98⅞	98⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	96	96
Ches & O R A 2n d	84½	84½
Chi B & Q 4s III div '49	93⅜	93⅜
Chi B & Q ex 4s Nb div '27	99⅝	99⅝
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	107	107
Chi M & St P deb 4s '34	52¾	52½
Chi M & St P gold 4s '25	52⅞	52⅞
Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32 ct	52½	52½
Chi M & St P gen 4½s '89	92½	92½
Chi M & St P cv 5s ct	52¼	52¼
Chi M & St P col 6s '34	103	103
Chi Railway 5s '27	74⅛	74⅛
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	87	87
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	91¼	91¼
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	83⅜	83⅜
Chi Un Sta 4s A '63	97⅛	97⅛
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	101⅛	101⅛
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	78⅛	78
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	106¼	106¼
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	102⅜	102⅜
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	111½	111½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	103¼	103¼
Cin Wa 4s	85	85
Cities Ser 5s L 6s	95¼	95
Clev Un Term 5s '73	102¼	102½
Colo Fuel Iron 5s	95½	95½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	91	90¾
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '27	100	100
Con Ry P & Lt 4½s	93	93
Commercial Cable 4s 2397	79½	79½
Commercial Credit 6s '34	98½	98½
Commonwealth Pow 6s '47	104	104
Con. Gas 5½s '45	105⅞	105⅞
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100¼	100¼
Cont P & B Mills 6½s '44	75	75
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	95⅞	95⅞
Crown Will Paper 6s	99½	99½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	97	97
Cuba Nor Ry 6s '66	97½	97½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	107⅜	107⅜
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	97½	97½
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	114½	114½
Del & Hudson 7s '30	108	108
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	96⅝	96⅝
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	89⅞	89⅞
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	69	68¾
Des M & Ft Dodge 4s '35 ct	36	36
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102	102
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101½	101½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102½	102½
Dodge Bros cf 6s '40	94½	94
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	105½	105½
ECuba Sug 7½s '37	105½	105½
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	103⅜	103⅜
Empire Gas & F 6½s '41	96½	96½
Erie 1st con 4s '96	80	79⅝
Erie cv 4s A '53	75¾	75¾
Erie cv 4s B '53	75½	75⅞
Erie cv 4s D '53	75½	75½
Erie gen 4s '96	71⅜	71⅜
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	104	104
Fla East Coast 5s '74	97¾	97¾
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	59½	59½
Ft Smith Lt & Trac 5s '36	87½	87½
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	107½	107½
Gen Petrol 5s	100¼	100
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105¼	105¼
Goodyear Tire 8s '31	110¼	110¼
Goodyear Tire 8s '41	120¼	120¼
Gould Coupler 6s '40	93¾	92¾
Granby Mining 7s '30	127	127
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107	107
Great North 4½s	92¼	92¼
Great Northern 5s '73	100⅝	100⅝
Great Northern 5½s '52	105¼	105¼
Great Northern 7s '36	113⅜	113
Green Bay & West deb B	22	22
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	104¾	104¾
Hershey Choc 5½s '40	102	101½
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	95⅝	95⅝
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	97¼	97¼
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	80¾	80½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	96⅝	96½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102	102
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102⅝	102⅝
Ill Cen 5½s '34	102⅞	102⅝
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	101⅜	101⅜
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97⅜	97⅜
Inland Steel 5½s	100¾	100½
Ind Steel 5s '52	103½	103⅜
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70½	70⅛
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	74	74
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	94¾	94¾
Int Cement 6s '41	88¼	88
Int Paper 6s '55	96	96½
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	76¼	76¼
Int Tel & Tel 5½s '45	108⅞	108⅞
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	104¾	104¾
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	78	78
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	102½	102½
Kan City So 1st 5s '50	73	73
Kan City So 5s '50	98½	98½
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105¼	105¼
Kentucky Ind T 4½s sta	87½	87½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	98⅞	98⅞
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	97¼	97¼
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	86	86
Lex & East Ry 5s '65	93	93
Liquid Carb 6s ct	98¼	98¼
Long Island rfg 4s '49	87½	87½
L&N 5s gold	103⅛	103⅛
L&N 7s '30	105⅝	105⅝
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	98¾	98¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	65	65
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	97	97
Met Power 6s '53	106¼	106¼
Mich Cen deb 4s '29	98¼	98¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	96½	96½
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	99⅜	99⅜
Mil Sparta 4s	91⅝	91⅝
Min St P & SSM 5s '38 gtd	97½	97½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	84⅞	84⅞
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	92½	92½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	100⅜	100⅜
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72½	72½
Mo Pac rfg 5s '65	97½	97½
Mo Pac 3d ext	92⅜	92⅜
Mobile & Birm 4s '45	92½	92½
Montana Power 5s A '43	101½	101½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	101⅝	101⅝
Murray Body 6½s '34	95	95
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	59½	59½
Nat Dairy Prod 6s '40	99½	99
Nat Rys of Mex 4s '77	23	23
N O Terminal 4s '53	85¾	85½
N O T & M 5s B '54	100	100
N O T & M 6½s '54	105	105
Newport Cin Bge 4½s	97	97
N E T & T 4½s	93½	93½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	79½	79½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	103⅝	103⅝
N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	95¼	95¼
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	103½	103½
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	103¼	103¼
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	103	103
N Y Edison 5s '44	102¼	102⅝
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	115¼	115
NY GELH&P 5s '48	105¼	105⅛
NY NH&H clt 4s '40	100½	100½
NY NH&H inc deb 6s '48	104	103⅞
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	67⅞	67⅞
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	73½	73⅛
NY Ry inc 6s '65 A	82¼	82¼
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	51½	51½
NY St Rys 6½s B '62	67¾	67¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	103½	103½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98⅝	98⅜
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110	110
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108¼	108¼
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	73	73⅜
NY & Grnwd Lk 5s '46	99¼	99¼
Ning Lock & D P 5s '55	100½	100½
Nort So rfg 5s A '61	87½	87½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	95⅝	95⅝
Nor Am Ed sf 6s '52	102¾	102½
Nor Am Ed sf 6½s '48	104⅝	104⅝
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	96⅛	96
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65½	65¼
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	94	93
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	101⅝	101½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111⅝	111⅜
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99¾	99¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	115	115
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	105½	105⅝
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	98¼	98
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	106¼	106
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	85⅞	85⅜
Ore & Cal 1st 5s '27	100⅜	100⅜
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100	100
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	100⅜	100⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	98	97¾
Penn R R 5s '64	101¾	101½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	111¾	111¾
Penn RR col 7s '30	107⅝	107⅝
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	84	84
Peoria Pekin RR 5½s '74	101½	101½
Pere Marq 5s '56	103	103
Phil Balt & Wash 5s '74	109⅛	109⅛
Phil Co cv 5½s '38	101	101
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	104	104
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	102	102
Pocahontas CC 5s '57	90¾	90¾
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	99	99¾
Pub Svc El Pow 6s '48	107½	107½
Pub Svc E & G 5½s '64	104⅞	104⅞
Pub Svc NJ 6s '44	103½	103
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	108½	108½
Read rfg 4½s '97	97⅝	97⅝
Reming Arms s f 6s '37	92	91⅝
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	96⅞	96½
Rob & Myers 1st 7s '42	71	71
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	99½	99½
St L I B & S rfg 4s '29	97¼	97
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	92¼	92¼
St L & S F 4s A '50	83½	82⅞
St L & S F 5s B '50	98⅝	98⅝
St L & S F 5½s D '42	101¾	101⅜
St L & S F 6s C '28	102½	101¾
St L & S F adj 6s '55	97	96¾
St L & S F inc 6s '60	90½	90½
St Louis Bet Bge 5s	100⅞	100⅞
St L S W con 4s '32	94	94
St L S W 1st 5s '52	95	94⅞
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	104¼	104¼
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	91½	91½
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	79	78½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	94⅜	94
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s '35	94	94
Sheffield R rfg 6½s '42	101¾	101¾
Sinclair Cn O 6s	100	99⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 6½ '38	91½	91⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96⅝	96⅝
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	100½	100½
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	92½	92½
So P Rico Sug 7s '41	107¼	107¼
So Pacific col 4s '49	98⅝	98⅛
So Ry gen 4s '56	84½	84½
So Ry con 5s '94	105¾	105⅝
So Ry gen 6s '56	111⅞	111½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	118	118
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102⅝	102⅝
Steel & Tube 7s '50	108	108
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	98	98
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105½	105
Ter RR Asso St L rfg	102¾	102¼
Ter RR Asso St L 4½s	98	98
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	102¾	102⅝
Texas Kana 5½s '50	103	102⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	61¼	61¼
Tol dElson 1st 7s '41	108	108
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	96⅞	96⅞
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100⅝	100⅝
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	98¼	98¼
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	107¼	107¼
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94	94
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	99¾	99¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	90¼	90¼
Union Pacific 6s '28	102¼	102¼
U Fuel Gas 6s '36	102⅜	102⅜
U Stores Real deb 6s '42	104⅞	104⅞
U S Rubber 5s '47	93¾	93
U S Rubber 7½s '30	106¾	106¾
U S Steel s f 5s '63	106½	106¼
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	92½	92¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	96⅜	96⅜
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	97⅜	97⅜
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	98⅝	98⅝
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103	103
Wabash 5½s '75	102¾	102¾
Walworth 6s '45	94½	94½
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	60	60
Warner Sug Rfg 7s '41	84¾	84¾
West Pac Pow 5s '46	100⅝	100⅝
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100½	100½
West Short 4s 2361 reg	85¼	85
West Shore 4s 2361	85⅞	85⅝
West Va C & C 6s '50	79	79
Western Electric 5s '44	101	100⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	73⅝	73½
Western Pac 5s '46	99¼	99¼
Western Un cv 4½s '50	99	99
West'house El & Mfg 7s '31	104⅜	104⅜
West'house El & Mfg 5s '46	100¾	100⅛
White Sew Mach 6s '36	98	98
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99	99
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	104½	104½
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	88	88
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	104	104

FOREIGN BONDS

Argentine Gov 6s May '60	97½	97½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	98¼	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	97⅝	97½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98⅛	97⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	98⅝	98⅝
Argentine 6s '58 B	98	97⅝
Argentine Gov 7s '27	100½	100⅜
Australia 5s '55	98	97¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	101⅜	101⅜
Austria (Lower) 6½s '44	85½	85¼
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	91	90¾
Bavaria 6½s rcts '45	97	96¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	87¼	86⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	93	93
Belgium 7s '55	96¾	96¾
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	107⅝	107¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107¼	107¼
Berlin 6½s '50	97	96¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	103¾	103¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	87½	87½
Brazil 6½s '57	89¾	89
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	94¾	94¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	104¼	104¼
Bremen 7s '35	100¾	100¾
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	99½	99½
Caldas 7½s '46	95½	95½
Can (Dom) 5s	101	101
Can (Dom) 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	101½	101½
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	103	153
Chile (Bank) 6⅛s '61	97½	97
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	95¾	95¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100¼	100¼
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	108¼	108½
Chile (Bank) 6s w i '60	93¼	93¾
Cologne 6½s '50	96¾	96⅝
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	98	98
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	102¼	102
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	102⅝	102
Czech (Rep) 7½s rcts '45	101⅞	101⅞
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	102½	102½
Danish Mun 8s A '46	111	111
Danish Mun 8s B '46	111¼	111¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104	104
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	97¾	97¾
Dresden 7s '45	99½	99½
Dutch E I 5½s (NoV) '54	103¾	103¾
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	105	104⅞
Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62	105	105
Est R R Co 7s '64	88⅝	88⅛
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99¼	99
Finland Nat SS 7s '49	86½	86½
French (Rep) 7s '49	93½	93¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	99½	99⅜
French (Rep) 8s '45	105	104⅞
German 7s '49	105¼	105⅛
German Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	99¾	99¾
German El Pow 6½s '50	94⅝	94⅝
German G E 6½s '40 war	114⅜	114⅜
Graz 8s '54	99¼	99
Greek 7s '64	88⅜	88⅜
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	97⅞	97⅝
Holland, Am Line 6s '47	93¼	93¼
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	93¼	93⅛
Hungary Mun 7½s rct '45	96½	96⅜
Italy (King) 7s '51	91⅞	91½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	95¾	95⅜
Jap (Ind Bank) 6s '27	100	100
Leipzig 7s '47	99	98¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	87⅝	87⅜
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	88	87⅝
Mex (Rep) 5s ass'ted '45	42½	42½
Mex 4s small A '04	27¾	27⅜
Mex 4s large A '10	27⅜	27⅜
Mex 4s small A '10	24	24
Mex 4s small A '33	40½	40½
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	107⅞	107⅞
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	107⅝	107⅜
Norway 5½ '65	98¾	98¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	101½	101⅜
Norway (King) 6s '44	101⅜	101¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	101⅜	101⅜
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	91⅞	91⅜
Oslo (City) 5s '55	99⅜	99⅜
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	80¾	80½
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	91⅝	91½
Paris-Orleans 7s '42	89¼	89⅛
Paulista Ry 7s '42	103	103
Peru 7½s '40	100½	100½
Poland 8s '50	89¼	89
Prague (City) 7½s '52	101¼	101¼
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	114	114
Rhine Main 7s ct '50	102¼	102
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	113½	113⅜
Rhinelbe 7s '46 x war	96	95⅞
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	102⅜	102⅜
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	102	101½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	103¼	103
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	105	105
Westphalia El Pow 6½s	93	93
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	108¾	108⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	105	105
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	105⅝	105½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	99½	99⅛
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	91⅝	91⅝
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	94	93⅞
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	103⅞	103⅞
Sweden (King) 6s '39	105¼	105¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	113½	113½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	103¼	103¼
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	98½	98½
Trondhjem 6½s '44	100	100
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104⅞	104⅝
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	95	94⅞

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Oct.21	Last Oct.20
3½s '47	100.19	100.19	100.19	100.19	100.19
1st 4¼s '47	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.4
2d 4¼s '42	100.18	100.19	100.18	100.18	100.19
3d 4¼s '28	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3
4th 4¼s '32	102.15	102.15	102.14	102.14	102.16
4th 4¼s rg	102.11	102.11	102.11	102.11	102.14
US 3¾s '56	101.21	101.21	101.21	101.21	101.22
US 4s '54	104.5	104.5	103.31	103.31	104.2
US 4¼s '52	108.3	108.3	108	108	108.1

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

WORLD ZINC STATISTICS

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—The world's consumption of zinc in the first half of 1926 is calculated at 627,000 tons by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, with a monthly average rate of 104,000 tons. Consumption for the full year 1925 was 1,191,100 tons, a monthly average of 99,300 tons. Consumption of the metal in the United States for the first half of 1926 was 258,200 tons while for the full year 1925 it was 477,700 tons.

CHICAGO STEEL TRADE ACTIVE

Operating Around 85 P. C. Capacity—Buying Hesitant—Rail Orders Placed

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (Special)—Although a strain of caution continues to run through the iron and steel buying structure, specifications against contracts have practically equaled shipments, and production stays pegged at 85 per cent.

This is largely because curtailment in the automotive industry at Detroit is reflected more in the Pittsburgh and Youngstown districts than in Chicago.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

CASH quickly paid through bank or express for New York, Long Island or New Jersey real estate within commuting distance; send description and price; reference any New York bank. HORACE STRIPE, 20 West 34th St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

Dean Poage & Co.
810 MERCANTILE LIBRARY BLDG.
Cincinnati Tel. Valley 772 Main 43

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WE are direct importers of art jewelry and leather novelties and require individual women sales representatives, full or part time, in all communities; prices of goods within the reach of all; consignments of stock sent; no expense incurred; unusually liberal terms offered. E. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c, sample free. F. C. GALE CO., 102 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLUMBUS, OHIO—Experienced, refined woman as companion; can be generally useful; willing to travel. MRS. NORMA B. LOVE, 808 Comstock Bldg.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ORANGE, CALIF.—To close an estate, exceptional opportunity; citrus packing plant, completely equipped; capacity over 5 cars daily; well known brands included; in heart of Valencia district; sacrifice. Wire or write L. DEWITT LYON, Orange, Calif.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

MUSICIANS

YOUNG MAN desires to be of service; experienced vocal and orchestral accompanist on organ or piano; five years motion picture and church experience. Address I-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS AND HIGH-GRADE WATCHES AT 20% ABOVE COST

Elimination of overhead expense (excepting advertising in The Christian Science Monitor) makes this unusual service possible. Do you need a diamond ring, bracelet, pin? Whatever your need, a saving and complete satisfaction assured or money cheerfully returned. Monitor readers will appreciate this service. J. TRAUB, 12 Lawrence St., Yonkers, N. Y.

DIAMONDS, pearls, bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

YOUR OLD WATCH, regardless of condition, accepted as liberal partial payment for a new and modern one. Mail us yours. TRAUB'S, 114 New Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
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270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
56, Faubourg St. Honore Tel. Elysée 91-99
FLORENCE
11 Via Magenta Tel. 3406
PHILADELPHIA
802 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9185
CHICAGO
1458 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND
1068 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 3099
DETROIT
455 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
705 Commerce Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
626 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7340
626 Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Faber 2980
SEATTLE
763 Empire Bldg. Tel. Main 8904
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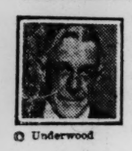
1022 N. W. Bank Bldg. Tel. Main 0430

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

What They are Saying



© Underwood

EDWARD W. BOK: "What the young do not always see clearly is that obstacles are good for us, that is, if we overcome them."

WILLIAM E. BARTON: "The sevenfold promise of the much-abused book of Revelation is 'to him that overcometh.' There is hardly anything that God has not promised to that man."

HARRY E. FOSDICK: "We ought not to keep step with the world; we ought continually to hear a different drummer."

HENRY FORD: "A business which thinks it needs money desperately never does need money,—it needs better management."

SENATOR BORAH: "Generally speaking, both the Republican and Democratic Parties are dry."

H. G. CHILTON: "My gospel in the matter of debts, whether public or private, is that it is better for the debtor to pay them in full if he can, or at least as much as he can, for by doing so he re-establishes confidence in his integrity."

PAUL LOEBE: "Thirty European nations divided against themselves by economic or military rivalries would perish, but Pan-Europe shall live."

J. L. GARVIN: "The movement for a United States of Europe is the biggest idea of the twentieth century."

LADY ASTOR: "We have got to get the children to value spiritual things more than material, or we will never have peace on earth and unity among men and women."

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

A BARGAIN in Cranford, N. J.—A delightful suburban community within easy commuting distance of New York, convenient to Christian Science church. Large modern house, with acre of beautifully planted grounds and 2-car garage; house has 7 master bedrooms, 4 baths, downstairs lavatory, beautiful living room 40 feet long, large entrance hall, tile sun porch, fully heated, beautifully paneled dining room; servants' quarters shut off from rest of house; everything in spendid repair and modern in every way. Will sell for one-half cost as must make sale at once. Inquire of R. VAN BUREN, 14th floor, 132 West 31st St., New York (Tel. Pennsylvania 7100) or call Cranford 357.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—This attractive home is situated on a plot with 275 feet frontage on a hilltop with a delightful view of surrounding country. Rustic summer house, rock garden, trees, beautiful shrubbery, flowering plants, vegetable garden; house has 8 rooms and 1 bath; within short distance of schools and station and carries bathing privileges. A wonderful opportunity to secure a home in exclusive surroundings on a large plot with beautiful grounds at $22,500. Phone Larchmont 623 or see
THOS. B. SUTTON

FOR SALE
Modern suburban home on lot 50x175 feet, stucco finish, 6 rooms and bath, also finished third floor, glassed-in porch, storm sash, screens and awnings, all improvements including 2-car garage, shrubbery and evergreens, fruit trees, grapes and berry bushes; about 4 miles from the Camden and Philadelphia bridge; inspection invited. Apply to H. MIDDLETON, 18 E. Haddon Ave., Oaklyn, N. J. Phone Collingswood 270-R.

"A lot means a home
A home means a lot"
BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
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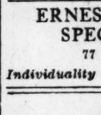
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1926 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The President's Tariff Policy

It may be taken for granted that the attitude of President Coolidge toward the plan proposed by European financiers and approved by a number of America's influential financiers, by which it is hoped the industrial rehabilitation of Europe may be accomplished, reflects that policy long adhered to by the United States, based upon the theory that the standards of living which have been realized can only be maintained by a protective tariff. Upon the straightforward proposal that customs and tariff barriers which have been set up along the borders of European states since the war and which actually hinder and make practically impossible that interchange which seems necessary should be eliminated, even the most eloquent defender of the American policy would not for a moment take serious issue.

But the plan as outlined, though proposed for the relief of European industries and trade, challenges the wisdom of the protective tariff policy without reservation or exception. It is, in fact, an emphatic defense of free trade, against which it is declared there should be no artificial barriers of any kind anywhere. None of the traditional enemies of the industrial policies so long championed by the political party of which President Coolidge is the present titular leader could ever have hoped, even in the heat of a national campaign a score of years ago, to indite a more concise and ringing arraignment. Here, in compact sentences forming a short paragraph, is a charge which requires a direct and categorical answer:

> There can be no recovery in Europe until politicians in all territories, old and new, realize that trade is not war but a process of exchange, that in time of peace our neighbors are our customers, and that their prosperity is a condition of our own well-being. If we check their dealings, their power to pay their debt diminishes, and their power to purchase our goods is reduced. Restricted imports involve restricted exports, and no nation can afford to lose its export trade. Dependent as we all are upon imports and exports, and upon the processes of international exchange, we cannot view without grave concern a policy which means the impoverishment of Europe.

The President is quick to see in the espousal of this cause by American bankers and other financiers the assertion of self-interest, an interest which easily outweighs any consideration of past or present partisan loyalty. He is quoted as having observed that it is generally understood that "those who lend money internationally favor free trade," just as "those who import goods favor their free entry." But he insists that manufacturers and wage earners in America demand the present measure of protection.

It would seem that any comprehensive survey and analysis of the situation as it concerns the American people as a whole must take into account the fact that the United States, as one result of the war, has become a creditor nation instead of a debtor nation. Therefore, it may be reasonable to inquire if by this change which has given it the control, at least for the time being, of the so-called surplus wealth of the world there has not come about at least a partial reversal of its traditional economic and industrial position. As to the imperative need of capital for the reconstruction and stabilization of basic European industries there is no doubt. Is it logical to say to those who, either as individuals or as agents for perhaps millions of thrifty American investors and depositors, advance money to meet these recognized needs, that they shall accept only gold in payment of principal and interest? It is hardly a sufficient or satisfying answer to this query to call attention to the fact that these loans have been made with full knowledge of these restrictions. But it is a fact that cannot be ignored that if the world's economic equilibrium is finally to be restored, still further and perhaps even greater shipments of gold or extensions of credit to Europe must be made.

It is important to keep in mind the fact, however, that the manifesto as it is framed is virtually an ex parte plea in behalf of European countries and European industries. But even at that, at least two of the nations concerned have interposed, in the form of reservations, special pleas in their own behalf. Italy, for instance, indicates that while she would gladly accept the concessions proposed, she would prefer also to see, with the removal of tariff restrictions, a lightening of those restrictions, especially upon immigration, which she individually resents. France, conscious of her own need of currency stabilization, urges the granting of the concessions proposed in the hope that with the stabilization of industry throughout the world there will follow a leveling or more general stabilization of money values.

Without condemning any policy which in the past has, actually or theoretically, aided in making the United States one of the foremost industrial nations of the world, it may be asked if it is not possible to maintain productive and commercial supremacy while yielding a more or less theoretical defensive position. Should national supremacy, industrially or commercially, be maintained at the expense of millions who are struggling against overwhelming odds to adjust themselves to conditions which they, as individuals, had no part in creating?

It is an evasion of the main issue, it would seem, to charge that the plan of relief is indefensible because it is indorsed by financiers and importers. Rather is it to be regretted that, so far as America is concerned, the initiative was left to them.

Decorum in Legislative Assemblies

It is sometimes said that, as the suffrage has been extended and representative institutions have become more general, the decorum of legislative assemblies has not improved. President Lowell, for example, writes in his work on "The Government of England" that "the last half century has been marked by an increase of disorderly scenes in the legislatures of many countries." Perhaps the increase is more apparent than real, for only within the last half century have foreign countries learned by cable what happened in different parliaments, and only within the last quarter of a century have headlines made unordinary synonymous with extraordinary.

Simply to say that there has been an increase, however, is an incomplete statement of the problem. Only within the last half century have European legislatures been open to representatives of Labor and Socialist parties. Only recently have the issues confronting parliaments shifted into the economic field. Extensions of the suffrage have meant that all classes of the population have representation in the legislature. Lord Balfour once said that parliamentary government was so organized that there could be a continuous quarrel. With economic questions to the fore, this quarrel is bound to be more serious. With the coal miners, for example, having a considerable bloc of members in the House of Commons, it is not to be expected that the amenities will be as well preserved as when, in Disraeli's phrase, the House of Commons was the best club in Europe—a club of English gentlemen of similar tastes, habits, and stations in life. The passage of the eight-hour bill last summer caused a tumult in the House of Commons, and even in the House of Lords which, for the first time, witnessed indecorous scenes. But one should not pass judgment too hastily. The Labor Party is not the sole offender. Two members of Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet argued by throwing rather than simply quoting law books when the Irish question was before Parliament a few years ago.

In the Prussian Diet, not long since, the question of what compensation shall be paid to the Hohenzollerns for the expropriation of their royal possessions caused eight hours of disorder. Such incidents, happily, are rare in parliamentary annals; they occur only when emotions are deeply stirred over some issue on which parties feel very strongly. Procedure in the American Congress is not normally what one would call quiet and businesslike; there are, that is to say, inattention, goings and comings, and a hum of conversation. But, on the other hand, it is rare indeed that failure to observe the amenities of congressional debate secures headlines in the newspapers. One reason, perhaps, is that, in recent years, Congress has not had to consider grave economic issues which cause men to feel deeply. The limited competence of the federal legislature, the general prosperity of the country, and the absence of representatives of parties desiring radical change—these factors have combined to postpone the time when congressmen may be tempted to argue by avoirdupois as well as by words.

The Unappeasable Thirst

Norway has cheered the alcoholic drinkers of the world by going wet—or perhaps it were better to say wetter. The significance of the election by which this end was attained will be variously interpreted. Not long ago the Nation prohibited the manufacture and sale of liquors of more than 14 per cent alcoholic content. This was not satisfactory to that class which likes to describe itself as "moderates" or "friends of true temperance." It did not permit the use of those "light wines" which in the United States are so frequently described as absolutely essential to the health and happiness of man. It did, of course, legalize beer and ale, but apparently these are of no particular interest to the confirmed wet unless "light" wines are obtainable likewise. So Norway raised its alcoholic limit to 21 per cent.

This concession, it seems, made no impression upon the indomitable determination of the wets to have their way. Over here we are told that a slight increase in the alcoholic content of legalized beer, and the legalization of "light wines" is all that is asked. Grant this and the profitable profession of bootlegging will be abolished, home brew and moonshine stills will disappear. The advocates of modification would not restore the saloon. Oh no! Nothing so shocks the ex-brewers and former distillers who foment the crusade against the Prohibition Law as the suggestion that the saloon should return.

Some device like the Quebec "tavern"—so warmly upheld by Senator Wadsworth—where men and women may sit and drink beer to the extent of their capacity, is all that is asked. The word "tavern" is so much less vulgar than "saloon." Sounds nice and Dickensy, but the thing itself by whatever name it may be called would smell as vile.

But none of the advantages promised to the United States in the event of modification of the Prohibition Law accrued to Norway. The bootleggers were active as of yore; the thirst painstakingly educated to enjoy 21 per cent of alcohol soon found that it lacked the historic "kick," and nothing would serve save the abolition of all prohibitory laws whatever. This has now been done. Exultant wets declare the Nation has been redeemed from "fanaticism." The price of this redemption is yet to be determined.

The record is of interest to the United States as showing the hopelessness of half-way measures in dealing with the evil of liquor. Between prohibition and the open saloon there is no abiding place which has yet been discovered that is satisfactory to either drys or wets. Fortunately, the incorporation of prohibition in the Constitution of the United States compels that Nation to let well enough alone.

Mr. Coolidge to Invade the West

The announced visit of President Coolidge in Kansas City, Mo., on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, will afford an opportunity for a frank declaration of the Administration's policy in the matter of farm relief legislation. The journey going and returning will carry the Chief Executive to the center of the corn belt and through sections of the country where the problem which he will no doubt discuss is regarded as the paramount economic issue in the forthcoming national campaign.

The date falls well after the pending congressional elections, and the result of these will be known before the President leaves Washington. It may be assumed that what he will say in Kansas City, and the views which he will express to an audience quite naturally in sympathy with the plan to induce governmental price-fixing in an effort to stabilize the values of the chief farm crops, will not be greatly influenced by the results of the "off year" elections. There are convincing indications that the President, while he is prepared to make concessions sufficient to insure the passage of an adequate relief measure at the coming session of Congress, will advise practical adherence to the means outlined in the Fess bill, which met overwhelming opposition from the western delegations at the last session.

New economic conditions, particularly in the cotton-growing states, emphasize the need of substantial relief there. The needs of the wheat and corn-growing states have long been recognized. But now, as heretofore, the form in which this relief is to be extended, rather than the amount of the fund appropriated, is the chief matter to be determined. Nothing has been said, so far as known, to indicate that the Administration has receded from its position in support of the co-operative marketing theory as opposed to the somewhat more radical experiment of arbitrary price-fixing. It is probable that it will be found that if the President while in the middle West holds out a new hope to those who are said to have felt aggrieved because of the failure of relief proposed along the line of the McNary-Haugen measure it will be by conceding the necessity of a more generous appropriation designed to establish an effective system of co-operative marketing.

We believe Mr. Coolidge is to be commended for his refusal to enter, either in the West or in the East, into the by-election campaigns. He has declined to make, even in those states and districts where his individual support seems to have been needed, any pre-election promises which he might find it difficult to fulfill. But more to the point, he has declined to recede from an economic position in respect to farm relief legislation which he assumed early in his administration and which he still maintains.

The people among whom the President will go on his announced trip are perfectly familiar with the position which he has taken. He can point with complete confidence to the Administration's record in establishing and enforcing substantial economies, in encouraging and stabilizing general prosperous conditions, and in yielding, wherever possible, to the expressed popular will. They realize, also, his wise determination to refuse to interpret the demands of any section or bloc as an expression of the composite wishes of all those to whom he holds himself responsible.

The Children in the Street

Each recurring spring sees expressed in the great American cities a demand for more neighborhood playgrounds for the children of the congested tenement districts, and various agencies renew their activities on behalf of additional space in which the multitudes of little ones may play in safety. Societies are formed; plans are submitted to the municipal authorities; and the press joins in urging immediate action. Sometimes there are definite results, but too often the inertia of officialdom, or the plea of insufficient funds, joined with protests against an addition to the city tax burden, leads to postponement, with the result that in no large city are there to be found sufficient playgrounds for those children whose only alternative is the public streets.

With the coming of the motor vehicle in large numbers the relation of the child to the street has been entirely changed, so that it is not surprising to find, as set forth in a recent bulletin of the New York City Club, that through the operation of these vehicles in residential districts the safety of children has been seriously endangered. The statement of facts showing these greatly increased hazards is an indictment of modern city conditions that cannot be permitted to exist in what are presumed to be civilized societies.

Provision is found in all large cities for breathing spaces in the form of parks, some few of which may be located contiguous to the more densely populated areas, but as a rule these parks do not meet the demand for safety zones for children in the vicinity of their homes. When the park is at any considerable distance from the tenement districts the matter of street car fares is a serious item, and in very many cases there is no older person to take charge of the children and get them safely to and from the parks.

Much ado is being made over the question of city planning, with a view to correcting the defects due to lack of foresight on the part of those who laid out what have become centers of dense populations. Better transit facilities; restrictions on high buildings; elimination of certain kinds of manufacturing industries; public baths; abolition of unwholesome tenements, are among the desirable aims that are being studied and discussed. Of even greater importance is this question of municipal provision of neighborhood playgrounds, and if in order to establish them a lot of old "taxpayer" rookeries must be torn down, so much the better.

Editorial Notes

The heretofore humble "spud," grown by the farmers of Idaho, must now be admitted to the circle of agricultural aristocrats. The eastern markets are at present receiving baking potatoes from this State, each as large as a man's two fists, packed in fancy boxes, instead of barrels or jute sacks. These retail at ten cents apiece and upward, and each separate tuber, scrubbed clean of its native dirt, is carefully wrapped in tissue paper! The Idaho potato, thus arrayed, commands a price as high as the Washington and Oregon apple.

The Cardinal News, student organ of the University of Louisville (Ky.), which lays claim to being the pioneer municipal university in the United States, declares hazing to be as antiquated as "fagging, that English system of schoolboy slavery." If the Louisville students decide to abolish hazing, their university may claim another pioneering record. The infliction of physical discomfort by the strong upon the weak, the tyranny of a majority backed by force, has no place in democratic institutions.

An Accounting

THAT a man's calling, profession, or occupation is, in some degree, responsible for superficial traits and characteristics, is an opinion held by many. Somebody once observed that joiners and cabinetmakers are usually good logicians because their craft demands exactness and mathematical certainty; it is their business to make joints dovetail, to find a tongue for every groove, and completeness is achieved only when every part is properly assembled and perfectly matched.

There is, of course, another side which cannot be ignored, and which is one of the curious paradoxes of human experience: It is often the shoemaker who is poorly shod, and the tailor who fails to mend a tear; the barber may go unshaven, and the accountant may not be able to balance his own checkbook. But it is not of paradoxes we would speak, but rather of those who do—unconsciously, no doubt—adopt toward things in general the same attitude or viewpoint that they adopt toward their occupation in particular.

Jean Laurier was a French-Canadian accountant in Ottawa, Can. He was a silent man, and lived and walked alone. He was once described as a human adding machine, but this was not a just estimate. It does, however, convey the general impression that Jean made on those who worked with him. Jean saw in everything a debit or a credit to something or other. "On the one hand we have . . . while on the other hand there is . . ." Such was Jean's method when he took part in any discussion—which he rarely did. When Jean regarded you silently and solemnly—as he frequently would—you felt as if he were mentally analyzing you, separating the debits from the credits, and posting to the ledger accounts of human values those items which he considered assets and others which he would call liabilities.

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Jean never took anything for granted, any more than he would express an opinion as to how the profit and loss statement would come out, until the last entry had been made and a trial balance taken off. He doubted everything until he had proved for himself that such and such was so.

When excitement ran high during a famous general election, Jean allowed himself to talk more than usual, but his contributions to the general argument were always along the same lines; each party was debited with actions and policies that he considered detrimental to the general welfare—especially to his own people and party—and credited with those enactments which they had been responsible for putting on the statute book, which he felt were for the good of Canada and the French-Canadian people.

When the Dominion Government took over the Grand Trunk Railway, Jean came as near excitement as he probably was at any time in his career. For days he would come to the office, burdened with government reports showing operating costs, revenue, the value of rolling stock, freight rates, and many other matters of a complex nature. To him there was but one issue: if the Government didn't show a profit on the operation of the road, then government ownership of railroads must be wrong and, in his view, it was bad business.

Jean rode a bicycle to and from the office—such a thing was still possible in Ottawa, a few years ago. On days when the weather was too inclement to permit of this, Jean would often be offered a seat in someone's car; if he accepted, it was with a stipulation that he sit in the middle of the back seat, and not in a corner. "I'd like to feel that I am properly balanced. That's why I ride a bicycle—I have one leg on each side of the machine."

We used to imagine that to wear one's hat a trifle tilted to one side added somewhat to one's personal smartness in appearance, but not so, Jean. He would give us a searching and reproving look, then slam on his own hat, tilted neither to the left hand nor to the right, but sitting firm and straight on his head. These are matters that may have been mere coincidences, having no relation whatever to his profession and calling; but it is in the accumulation of these little things that fancy finds a fruitful playground.

There was one thing, however, that caused more comment and amusement than anything else, and that was the little red book which Jean always carried in the breast pocket of his coat, and in which he entered, with unfailing regularity, his personal expenditures and his income.

Like Mr. Micawber, Jean believed that wisdom lay in spending a little less than one receives; unlike Mr. Micawber, he practiced what he believed. In fact, he went further, for he operated financially on a budget plan, even to the appropriation of definite sums for newspapers, ice cream sodas and car fares. Each night the little red book was carefully balanced, and each new day saw Jean with exactly the same amount of pocket money.

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One evening as Jean was sauntering leisurely home, a little French-Canadian boy asked him to buy a paper. Something in the youngster's face—perhaps it was a wistful yearning—touched Jean's heart. He bought the paper and then had a chat with the boy. The result of that talk was that he learned that there are children who have but scant opportunity to see the hills, discover wonders in the mountains, listen to the roar of cascades, or the music of swaying pines.

The next day Jean requested a day off, and the following morning early, the silent accountant and the little lad were seated in a train which labored and fussed as it climbed up the Gatineau Valley.

All that day the man and the boy wandered through the woods that skirted the noisy river. With laughter and shouts they climbed the huge rocks that divided roaring cataracts; and watched, with bated breath, great logs lifted like corks amid the white swirling waters, and then hurled over the falls. A booming like distant thunder followed the mighty plunge and the ponderous logs were swiftly carried down the rushing rapids toward the more tranquil waters of the Ottawa River.

Then they came upon a crew of lumberjacks rolling logs in midstream; a feat that entranced the boy so much that it was with difficulty Jean persuaded him to continue on their voyage of great discoveries.

At evening they watched from the top of a hill the sun as it dipped into its rosy bed. To the accompaniment of singing trees, the call of the cuckoo and the whippoorwill, they sauntered slowly in the dusk, back to the little station, and then silent and happy, they returned to the city.

That night as Jean was entering the day's expenses into his little red book—the railway fares, the lunch at the little hotel, the candies, the funny magazine over which they had laughed so much as they sat by the river—he suddenly stopped short; his face became very serious, then slowly he turned back the pages, and as he did so the frown that furrowed his forehead deepened.

For a long time Jean sat lost in thought. Suddenly he ripped the leaves of his book from their covers, then slowly and methodically he tore them to pieces, and walking over to the heater which stood at the far corner of his room, he opened the door and threw the pieces into the fire box. Lighting a match, he applied it to the paper. A triumphant flame soon made ashes of his records—but not of his revelation. Jean had discovered that there are some things so great that they are above any law of debits and credits.

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The absence of the little red book attracted our attention, and once we inquired concerning its fate.

"It is gone; what matter? I don't need it any more."

We felt that, in ridding himself of his little red book, Jean had increased his spiritual assets. A. J. P.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

ROME

LAST year the Italian Prime Minister issued a proclamation ordering that October 12 should thereafter be observed throughout Italy as a national holiday. Although the number of national holidays in Italy is considerable and several new ones have been added lately to the list to commemorate the Fascist revolution, Columbus Day has already gained great popularity. The National Government, in strict accordance with its policy of emphasizing the greatest national glories of Italy, is particularly anxious to stir patriotic feelings whenever that is possible, and it has found that it is on these occasions of public rejoicings that the best results can be obtained. This year commemorative ceremonies and parades were held in all the Italian towns, and particularly at Genoa, where a monument to the great navigator, Marco Polo, was unveiled. Although Marco Polo was a Venetian by birth, he spent much of his time at Genoa, and there he wrote the book on his explorations.

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George Bernard Shaw, whose plays are well known in this country, has spent several weeks in northern Italy taking a long holiday at Stresa, on the Lago Maggiore. A great number of Italian journalists have vainly tried to interview the famous playwright, but only one of them, Giulio Confalonieri, succeeded in having a talk with him. Undeterred by their failure, the other writers strove to obtain all the possible information they could get from the staff of the hotel where Mr. Shaw was staying, on the way in which Mr. Shaw was spending his holiday. Thus it was learned that Mr. Shaw generally spent the mornings motorboating in the beautiful lake; at meals both Mr. and Mrs. Shaw were always seen reading, and one investigator even found out the titles of the books which were seen in Mr. Shaw's hands. Giulio Confalonieri's account of his talk with Mr. Shaw is extremely interesting. Isidore De Lara, the composer, was also present, and this perhaps explains why music was the main topic of the conversation.

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In opening the academic year of the University of Modena last November the "Rector Magnificus," Professor Donati, gave a general account of the reconstructed history of that University, coming to the conclusion that Modena was already a flourishing center of law studies in 1200, and that therefore it occupied the third place in order of precedence, coming immediately after Salerno and Bologna. Some years ago, indeed, a learned professor, Tommaso Sandonnini, discovered in the municipal archives of Modena a precious fourteenth century codex, entitled "Liber reformationum comunis Mutinæ 1329," which enabled him to give interesting information regarding the early years of the University of Modena, without, however, providing him the necessary data for determining the exact date of its foundation. In order to ascertain the approximate year in which this great institution was founded, the Italian Historical Society requested one of its members, Professor Vicini, to make exhaustive researches on the subject.

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Professor Vicini has now published an "Historical Outline of the Ancient Study of Modena" containing the results of his inquiries, and establishing the fact that Pillio, the famous teacher of jurisprudence, occupied the chair of law at Modena University in 1182, when Modena was already renowned for the great number of students who flocked there from all parts of the world to study law. It has now been made compulsory by law for universities to use a seal of their own, but unfortunately Modena had lost all traces of its ancient seal. A new one has now been devised, which represents St. Geminianus, protector of the town, on horseback, in the act of blessing. In the background is the municipal palace, and the whole is contained in a quadrilobate frame, while the exergue bears the inscription in Gothic characters: "Sigillum Universitatis Mutinæ." Now that Modena has successfully brushed up its old family tree, it remains to be seen whether this will induce students to flock in greater numbers to the old university town.

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The Italian Ministry of the Colonies has just published a report confirming the existence of great deposits of fertilizing phosphates in Cyrenaica. It was known that the whole northern sector of Africa, from Egypt to Morocco, was rich in phosphates deposits, but the rumors that important deposits existed in Cyrenaica had never been officially confirmed. Some years ago the director of one of the largest phosphate companies of Tunis was requested by the Italian Government to explore Cyrenaica, and after an exhaustive examination he declared that the phosphates deposits in Cyrenaica were richer than those of Tunis. In the latter place France extracted every year nearly 2,000,000 tons of phosphates, of which Italy imported nearly one-half for her own agriculture. The Italian colonial authorities are now giving every possible encouragement for the exploitation of the new fields, and it is anticipated that Italy will not only be able to provide phosphates for her increased home consumption but will export a considerable quantity to foreign markets.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Cost of Prohibition"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After reading the editorial in the Monitor entitled, "The Cost of Prohibition" in which that cost is compared with cash returns, I asked myself the question, Why not compare the cost of the educational work in America or of the religious work of the Nation's various church denominations or of its standing army and police force with their respective returns in cash.

All business concerns spend enormous sums to advertise and sell their wares, and much of this does not show a direct cash return. Now it is just as fair to lead the general public to expect a direct cash return on prohibition enforcement as to expect to show it in any of the above-named expenditures by the national government.

The pioneers of prohibition spent their money, efforts and time and suffered persecution for seventy-five years before prohibition became nationally effective, and 75 per cent of the United States was dry by local option before the war.

In your editorial you state that $11,000,000 was spent for enforcement in the last year. But this is only half the story. Indeed we believe that the public attention should at all times be directed toward the remarkable results which have been already attained.

How could the wets of former times be tolerated on the highways of the country today or in our modern equipped stores? Similarly there has been a wonderful transformation in the home lives of many and in the conditions surrounding their children.

The point I want to emphasize is that if we attempt to combat the propaganda of the wets with arguments that may be no stronger than theirs, such as figuring the money returns directly in cash, we are not fair to ourselves or to the prohibition reform. The strongest argument in favor of prohibition is to be found in the tangible results of good—beyond money computation—for which this reform has already been responsible. B. F. M.

Michigan City, Ind.